

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Nov. 21-22 (11-12). Tomorrow overcast.
Temp. 54-60 (12-13). LONDON:
Nov. 21-22 (11-12). Tomorrow little
clouds. Temp. 54-60 (12-13). CHAN-
NEL: Overcast. Temp. 55-59.
YORK: Sunny. Temp. 45-55 (12-13).
Temp. 50-55 (12-13).
TYPICAL WEATHER — PAGE 1

147

PARIS, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1972

Established 1887

Cuba Will Try Free Hijackers Fought by U.S.

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Cuba has told the United States to begin talks soon toward an agreement on air hijacking, the State Department announced today.

At the same time, spokesman Charles W. Bray told newsmen the government has informed the United States it will try the hijackers of a Southern Airways jet on a variety of charges, including extortion.

Bray said the Cuban government had through the Swiss Embassy in Havana suggested that talks start this week on a hijacking agreement. It was understood that such discussions would use the Swiss Embassy in Havana and Washington as the go-between and would not involve direct negotiations. The Swiss represent U.S. interests in Havana since the break in diplomatic relations between Cuba and the United States.

Cuba's response, which reached this government through the Swiss Embassy during the week-end, followed an American message through the Swiss ambassador here that Washington was ready to take any action toward halting sky piracy.

State Department officials said that so far as is known this is the first time that Cuba is bringing to trial persons involved with the hijacking of an aircraft since 1961, when the first such incident occurred. State Department figures show that 87 U.S. planes have been hijacked to Cuba in the past 11 years.

Mr. Bray said the United States sent on Saturday its request to Cuba to extradite in two recent cases: one involving an Eastern Airlines jet seized Oct. 29 by four men wanted on murder and robbery charges; the other involving the Southern Airways DC-8 hijacked by three men who got more than \$2 million in ransom.

The two U.S. notes were sent to Cuba "in advance of complete documentation," Mr. Bray said, meaning they were dispatched without the completion of extensive legal documents required by treaties of extradition.

The request for return of the Eastern Airlines plane hijacked last month was accompanied by murder and assault with the intent to murder as the charges, in addition to federal charges such as air piracy and kidnapping.

The note concerning the more recent Southern Airways plane listed only federal charges of air piracy, but it reserved the right to supplement this with further federal and state charges.

The ransom involved in the Southern Airways hijacking was \$2 million, Mr. Bray said, but the Cuban courts that will try the hijackers, Mr. Bray said.

There was no reply yet to the two requests, Mr. Bray said, but "the Cuban government has notified us officially before our requests reached them that the Southern Airways hijackers could not be returned because they would be tried in Cuba on certain charges, including extortion."

The administration, he added, hopes that the Cuban step to try the hijackers "will serve to deter others in the American hijacking community who may be contemplating hijacking."

On the extortion charge, Mr. Bray said he understands that the three Southern Airways hijackers, who forced the plane to land twice in Havana, extorted fuel during their first landing.



SILVER WEDDING PORTRAIT—The royal family in a photograph released in London yesterday. From left: Prince Charles, Prince Edward, Queen Elizabeth II, Prince Philip, Prince Andrew and Princess Anne.

Elizabeth and Philip Mark 25th Anniversary

By Richard Eder

LONDON, Nov. 20 (UPI)—The ceremony was understated and glowing. The sentiments often were overstated and ranged from affection to mawkishness, from respect to irreverence.

But the central theme in today's celebration of Queen Elizabeth's 25th wedding anniversary was gratitude for the steadiness of a marriage and recognition that its stability has been a service—sometimes a tedious or difficult one—to the people of Britain.

Throughout the day, from the services at Westminster Abbey to a luncheon at the Guildhall, Queen Elizabeth spoke with a slight tremulousness that contrasted with her usual rather wooden delivery. She made her point in a very mild joke.

"When the bishop was asked what he thought about sin," she said, "he replied with simple

Low-Keyed Ceremonies Are Held At Westminster Abbey, Guildhall

conviction that he was against it. If I am asked today what I think about family life after 25 years of marriage, I can answer with equal simplicity and conviction. I am for it."

The lord mayor, Lord Mair, said that "families throughout Great Britain have been able to identify with the unity and happiness of the royal family."

Prime Minister Edward Heath and Labor party leader Harold Wilson said much the same thing in the House of Commons, and so did editorial writers and commentators.

Many of these commentators have laid stress, these past days, on the achievement of the queen and Prince Philip in moving away from the stiff formality

of earlier generations of the royal family.

Queen Elizabeth's grandfather, George V, once told a friend, "My father was frightened of his mother, I was frightened of my father, and I am damned well going to see to it that my children are frightened of me."

The family life of Queen Elizabeth and Prince Philip has shed all traces of royal fear and replaced it with a kind of royal coziness. Their success, apart from providing an image of family life easily accessible to the British middle class, has been in their children. Both Prince Charles and Princess Anne—Prince Edward and Prince William are too young to have established any public image—combine wholesomeness with a touch of independence and spontaneity.

These days Princess Anne is (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Kissinger, Tho Meet Near Paris For Five Hours

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Nov. 20 (UPI)—Henry A. Kissinger conferred for roughly five hours today with North Vietnamese negotiators and scheduled another secret meeting for tomorrow in what may be the final stage of the search for a Vietnam cease-fire.

Both U.S. and North Vietnamese officials declined comment on the substance of the meeting. But eyewitnesses reported that both Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, Hanoi's top negotiator, were smiling when they emerged from their first session in five weeks.

The meeting took place in a walled two-story villa at Gif-sur-Yvette, a small town 15 miles southwest of Paris where the late Duke of Windsor kept a country home.

The length of the meeting and its location were revealed by the Columbia Broadcasting System, which managed to tail Mr. Kissinger's white limousine from the American Embassy residence in central Paris despite a strong French police effort to prevent it.

In another CBS car, cameraman Patrick Forest, who is French, was stopped at gunpoint by a French motorcycle policeman who threatened to shoot him unless he abandoned his efforts to tail Mr. Tho. Mr. Forest had picked up the North Vietnamese convoy at Hanoi's peace talks headquarters in suburban Choisy-le-Roi and had successfully outmaneuvered a police car before the motorcycle policeman forced him to the side of the road and pulled out a revolver.

Telephone Report
[At Camp David, Md., White House Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said Mr. Kissinger had spoken with him by telephone but did not talk with President Nixon, who is working at this mountain retreat. "By mutual agreement with the North Vietnamese we have agreed to say nothing about the contents of the talks," Mr. Ziegler said. "I can't characterize the meetings."]

At the Gif-sur-Yvette villa, Mr. Tho and Mr. Kissinger began their session at 10:30 a.m. and ended it just before 5 p.m.

Sources who disclosed that another session was scheduled for tomorrow afternoon gave no explanation why Mr. Tho and Mr. Kissinger, and their principal aides, were not meeting in the morning.

However, judging by their smiles, both sides apparently were making headway in efforts to bridge the gap between Hanoi's formal insistence that the United States sign the more-than-a-month-old draft cease-fire agreement without modifications and Mr. Kissinger's demand for clarification on "six or seven" outstanding points.

In an airport arrival statement last night, Mr. Kissinger said he would stay here "for as long as is useful and to conduct discussions in a spirit of consultation, moderation and goodwill."

The following points were believed to be at the center of the new secret talks:

● The presence of North Vietnamese troops in South Vietnam, which Saigon has insisted must be withdrawn after a cease-fire, hopefully under terms spelled out in any final agreement. North Vietnam, which has never formally admitted the presence of its troops in the South, has refused so far to accept any such suggestion.

● Extending the cease-fire from South Vietnam—as is laid down in the draft agreement—to Laos and Cambodia in order to quiet Saigon's fears that Hanoi could continue to infiltrate men (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



ND OF ROSES—German Chancellor Willy Brandt congratulated on election by his office staff yesterday in Bonn. Egon Bahr, his state secretary, is next. The unidentified girl at the right is one who presented him with the flowers.

To Draw Up Policy, Cabinet Lists

Brandt Moves to Organize New Government

By David Binder

BONN, Nov. 20 (UPI)—With the relentless efficiency of the precision machinery for which the Germans are famous, Willy Brandt and Walter Scheel moved today to put their new and stronger coalition government into action.

Inspired by their overwhelming election victory, Sunday, a total of more than 54 percent of the vote, the Social Democratic chancellor and Foreign Minister Scheel, leader of the small but buoyant Free Democrats, determined to draw up their policy and cabinet list at the end of the week.

Because of the nearness of Christmas, the Brandt-Scheel coalition decided to make their programmatic government declaration to the Bundestag on Jan. 18. Meanwhile, on Dec. 20, the gov-

ernment parties are to approve the long-delayed federal budget. The Christian Democrats lost even the Bundestag speakership to the Social Democrats, the strongest party for the first time since the Federal Republic was founded in 1949. This compounded the desolate mood in their ranks.

Rainer Barzel, 48, the chancellorship challenger, offered his resignation to the Christian Democratic party leadership this morning. But two of his strongest party rivals, state governors Helmut Kohl of Rhineland-Palatinate and Gerhard Stoltenberg of Schleswig-Holstein, persuaded him to stay on for the moment.

"You must stay on," Mr. Stoltenberg reportedly said to chairman Barzel, "and not start the head-rolling immediately." Mr. Kohl was quoted as saying that "defeat is enough for the (Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

SALT-2 Opening in Geneva, Both Sides Express Optimism

GENEVA, Nov. 20 (AP)—The United States and the Soviet Union tomorrow will launch SALT-2—the second phase of their Strategic Arms Limitation Talks—and both seem optimistic that they will achieve a permanent curb on offensive nuclear weapons.

Phase-1 of the talks opened Nov. 17, 1969, in Helsinki and was concluded in May while President Nixon was visiting Moscow.

Deputy Foreign Minister Vladimir Semenov, head of the Soviet delegation, arrived today for Phase-2 after a 48-hour train ride from Moscow. He told newsmen he was under instructions to do the utmost to make SALT-2 a success.

"Of course, we proceed from the premise that the American side will act in the same constructive and businesslike manner," he said.

The chief U.S. negotiator, Gerard C. Smith, struck an even

more optimistic note when he arrived in Geneva on Friday, saying he was hopeful that the talks would come to a successful conclusion well before the 1977 deadline.

The optimism contrasted with expert assessments forecasting tedious bilateral bargaining in trying to draft a comprehensive treaty limiting offensive nuclear weapons. The permitted level of such arms was frozen for five years by an interim agreement signed by Mr. Nixon in May, when the two nations agreed on a lasting curb on anti-ballistic missiles.

The SALT-2 opening round, which is likely to last until shortly before Christmas, is to lay the groundwork for talks that could last for the duration of the five-year interim accord. Swiss authorities have been asked to be prepared to be hosts to the delegations—numbering (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



NEGOTIATORS—U.S. presidential adviser Henry Kissinger speaking at Paris's Orly Air port on Sunday with South Vietnamese ambassador to peace talks, Pham Dan Lam, at right, and William Porter, the chief American negotiator, in the center.

East Germany Is Backed At UNESCO

Executive Board Favors Its Admission

By Anthony Astrachan
UNITED NATIONS, Nov. 20 (UPI).—East Germany moved toward its first membership in a UN agency today, and Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim said he was prepared to give it observer status here.

UNESCO's executive board voted unanimously in favor of membership for East Germany—on the motion of West Germany, already a member, after East Germany applied by cable.

UNESCO's General Conference in Paris is expected to approve membership for the German Democratic Republic tomorrow, the last day of its current session.

West Germany has had an observer mission here for many years and is a member of most UN specialized agencies. East Germany has no observer mission and is a member of no agency.

The situation is changing with agreement of the two Germanys to a treaty regulating their relations. The change was accelerated by Chancellor Willy Brandt's victory in the West German elections yesterday, which removed any chance of a new Christian Democratic government in Bonn trying to change the treaty.

West Germany, which for years worked assiduously behind the scenes to keep Western nations alert to any East German attempt to gain entry to a UN body, has now reversed policy, as today's UNESCO vote showed.

A UN spokesman said after the UNESCO vote that if the GDR applied for observer status, Mr. Waldheim would grant it. This would require U.S. visas for the East Germans. A U.S. spokesman said visas would certainly be given.

The U.S. spokesman said full UN membership for the two Germanys would take longer and would presumably be delayed until the treaty between them is not only signed but ratified.

Japanese Abandons World Solo Voyage
YOKOHAMA, Nov. 20 (AP).—Kenichi Horie, who 10 years ago became the first man to sail alone across the Pacific, today abandoned an attempt to make a solo voyage around the world because his yacht was disabled, the Maritime Safety Agency reported.

The agency said that one of its rescue ships picked up the 34-year-old sailor about 70 miles southwest of Osaka. He was in good condition but the four masts of his yacht had been snapped and were missing.

As Triumph for Man and Policy

Brandt Victory Is Acclaimed By Leaders of East and West

BONN, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Chancellor Willy Brandt's sweeping election victory yesterday was hailed around the world today as a personal triumph for his own brand of leadership and a convincing endorsement of his policy of seeking East-West détente in Europe.

Amid a variety of interpretations of the historic poll, one factor repeatedly emerged: satisfaction that he had now been given strengthened authority to press ahead with his policies of peace and cooperation on the European Continent.

President Pompidou of France was one of the first world leaders to hail Mr. Brandt's victory. He sent his "very warm congratulations" and said, "By renewing their confidence in you, I am sure the German people wanted to show their support for a policy of peace, of cooperation with all the countries of our continent and for the continuation of the construction of the European political union to which we also are attached."

In East Berlin, the news agency ADN quoted sources in the East German Politburo and government Council of Ministers as seeing in the result an indication that the majority of West German voters supported "the continuation of the policy of business-like relations with the Socialist countries, including the [East] German Democratic Republic."

Treaty Ratification
According to ADN, these sources felt that the way was now free for the signing and ratification of the East-West German treaty of reconciliation, which was initiated earlier this month.

Hundreds of congratulatory telegrams and messages flowed into the Bonn Chancellery today.

British Prime Minister Edward Heath telephoned Mr. Brandt personally, and Foreign Secretary Sir Alec Douglas-Home sent a message to his West German opposite number, Walter Scheel, the leader of the Free Democrats, who shared in the triumph of Mr. Brandt's Social Democrats.

President Nixon and the State Department today both congratulated Mr. Brandt. U.S. officials said they expected Mr. Nixon probably would meet Mr. Brandt some time within the next three or four months, although no specific plans have been made. The State Department said the United States looked forward to close and productive cooperation with the West German government in the next four years.

A Bonn government statement said Soviet Communist party leader Leonid I. Brezhnev was among the foreign statesmen who sent Mr. Brandt their congratulations. There was a similar message from Joseph Luns, Sec-



Edward Heath

retary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Israeli Premier Golda Meir cabled her congratulations to Mr. Brandt on an "impressive victory" and told him "I am looking forward to our fullest cooperation." The chancellor is expected to visit Israel early next spring, according to diplomatic sources in Tel Aviv.

Hopes for a continuation of Mr. Brandt's Ostpolitik were expressed in a message of congratulations from Norwegian Premier Lars Korvald.

In other capitals, there was generally similar reaction from press and politicians.

Moscow—The news agency Tass had the first Russian comment. The election result, it said, showed that the German people supported Mr. Brandt's policy of détente in Europe. The government paper, Izvestia, called it a "plebiscite on the Eastern Policy."

London—In a telegram to Mr. Brandt, Labor party leader Harold Wilson called it "a great personal and party victory which is an emphatic endorsement of your policies by the people of the Federal Republic."

New Delhi—Indian External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh hailed the election as a tribute to Mr. Brandt's dynamic and wise leadership. "The stage is now set," he said, "for the Federal Republic of Germany and the German Democratic Republic to play their roles in the international community, and both of them should be in the United Nations before long."

Warsaw—One newspaper said the West German people had realized that the fate of West Germany's international position and prospects—and, finally, its existence as a state and community—was determined in the final analysis, not in the West, but in the East. This determined Brandt's success.

Algiers—The government newspaper, El-Moudjahid, said the result had demonstrated that West Germans were more sensitive to Ostpolitik than to the economic questions raised in the campaign. The Christian Democrats "wanted to play the cards of the past and lost."

Brussels—The chancellor's triumph was greeted with considerable enthusiasm in official circles. It was seen as an assurance that the balance Mr. Brandt has achieved in his relations with both Eastern and Western Europe will be maintained.

Pilot Errors Held Cause of U.K. Air Crash

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP).—Pilot errors caused Britain's worst air disaster, in June, in which 118 persons were killed, a top government legal official said today.

Attorney General Sir Peter Rawlinson told a public inquiry that the pilot of the British European Airways aircraft, which crashed seconds after take-off from Heathrow Airport on a flight to Brussels, may have suffered a mild heart attack.

Sir Peter said that the pilot, 51-year-old Capt. Stanley Key, may have been under stress after a dispute with his labor union over strike action. Capt. Key was opposed to strikes in the state-owned BEA, Sir Peter said.

He said a post-mortem on Capt. Key revealed a minor hemorrhage that could have caused a distracting pain in the chest. There was also "an almost inoperable error 11 seconds before the aircraft stalled and crashed," Sir Peter said.

This was when the drop lever operating the front flap in a steep climb was prematurely pulled back, causing the aircraft to lose altitude rapidly. The inquiry is expected to last a month.

5 Sentenced in French Fire Fatal to 146

LYONS, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Five men, tried for manslaughter following a 1970 fire in a dance hall in which 146 young people died, received suspended prison sentences today.

The longest sentence—a two-year suspended jail term—was given to Gilbert Bas, the only survivor of the owners of the "Cinq-Sept" dance hall at Saint-

Brandt Moves To Organize Government

Will Draw Up Lists For Policy, Cabinet

(Continued from Page 1)

time being and we don't need to add to that with resignation.

Franz-Josef Strauss, 87, the head of the Bavarian sister party, the Christian Social Union, evidently concurred, for he said today there should be no "personal or political changes" at the summit of the conservative leadership now. "Tighten the helmet straps," was his recommendation. He himself was given a boost in Bavaria by increasing his party's vote percentage slightly over 1968, in contrast to the Christian Democrats in the rest of the country.

The overall mood in the Christian Democratic camp was voiced by one party leader in the morning-after meeting at the Konrad Adenauer House headquarters here. He said: "It is not a defeat but almost a collapse."

Even such doughty campaigners as Gerhard Schröder, 62, at one time or another minister of interior, foreign affairs and defense, was knocked out of a direct-election seat from Düsseldorf in the Bundestag by the Social Democrats. He will be in the new Bundestag with a safe place on the state party list, the result of the second-vote sum in North Rhine-Westphalia.

Vote Analyzed

Analysis of the vote showed a remarkable new quality of fluidity in the West German electorate, with every fourth voter shifting his allegiance since 1968, according to the INFRAS Public Opinion Survey Institute.

According to the INFRAS study today, the Social Democrats took 1.7 million votes away from the Christian Democrats, while losing 1.1 million to the Christian Democrats. The Free Democrats picked up a total of 850,000 voters from the two major parties. The Liberal party lost 2.1 million.

Mr. Brandt's victory was generally regarded as astounding in view of past defeats, the extraordinarily high percentage of votes and the polarization between the two giants.

"It means several million West Germans voted rationally and coolly for the Free Democrats without letting themselves be taken in by emotionalism, either on the left or right side," a government official said. The Free Democrats also benefited greatly from split votes, particularly in the cities of Frankfurt, Hannover, Hamburg and Stuttgart.

Suspicious Arsenal
Mr. Dobashi aroused police suspicions during the speech, officers said, when he tried to edge toward the 64-year-old premier.

Mr. Dobashi carried a satchel containing a 55-inch-long knife, toilet articles and a map of Tokyo. He was detained on a charge of carrying an unauthorized weapon.

Police have feared attacks on the premier by rightists since his trip to Peking Sept. 29 to normalize relations with China.

Mr. Tanaka previously had two regular bodyguards assigned him by the national police agency. The number was doubled to four after today's incident.

Police said guards are being assigned to 40 leading politicians of various parties for the election.

Geneva Set For SALT-2

(Continued from Page 1)

about 30 on each side—for a maximum of five years.

Priority in the initial discussions has been given to the task of establishing a standing consultative commission provided for under the permanent treaty limiting the ABMs. The body is to consider the treaty's operations on a regular basis, including questions of compliance, and also would accept complaints.

Mr. Smith expects that the commission will come into existence sometime next year. But he has made it clear that there is no urgency about it. The comment, at a news conference, indicated that both sides thus far are satisfied with the existing machinery, with verification relying exclusively on national means, chiefly satellites.

Jackson Is Critical

BONN, Nov. 20.—Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D. Wash., today criticized the "unwisdom" of the United States in reaching agreement with the Soviet Union in Phase-I of SALT.

He expressed hope that what he described as "foolishness" in the American negotiating position would not be repeated. He said the "foolishness" was the U.S. team's guiding itself by what it thought would be acceptable to the Russians.

Speaking to the Military Committee of the North Atlantic Assembly, Sen. Jackson said: "The history of the American position is one of unimpeded deterioration." He criticized U.S. negotiators for failing to get a low ceiling on the number of Soviet missile launchers, and for failing to insist on the right to substitute sea-based for land-based missiles.

Hussein Leaves Hospital

AMMAN, Nov. 20 (UPI).—King Hussein of Jordan left a hospital here today, according to a statement by the royal court. The 37-year-old monarch was admitted to a military hospital in Amman Saturday suffering from fatigue.



JAM IN VIETNAM—Instead of normal Western traffic jams caused by whistling policemen, wrecks, fires or heavy traffic, this one at Phu Hoa on Highway 13 is caused by a war, with traffic held up while battle rages farther up the road.

Knife-Carrier Arrested at Tanaka Talk

TOKYO, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Police assigned more guards to Premier Kakuei Tanaka today after last night's speech at all of Indochina. Some observers believed that a compromise formula might be found to satisfy Saigon on this point and persuade it to drop its more intransigent demand for a North Vietnamese troop withdrawal from South Vietnam.

Restoration of the Demilitarized Zone which, since the 1954 Geneva peace accords ended the French Indochina war, has been the demarcation line between North and South Vietnam. Saigon has insisted on formal recognition of the DMZ in the cease-fire accord, apparently in fear that Hanoi otherwise would feel free to rush reunification.

Prompting this fear was the Vietnamese language version of the draft accord released by Radio Hanoi Oct. 26. It described South Vietnam as "the south of Vietnam" rather than South Vietnam.

A heater definition of the so-called "National Reconciliation Council" which would equally represent Viet Cong, Saigon and

Kissinger and Tho Hold Talks Near Paris for Five Hours

(Continued from Page 1)

and supplies through Laos and Cambodia, after a cease-fire.

Perhaps significantly, Mr. Kissinger in his arrival statement last night spoke of all of Indochina. Some observers believed that a compromise formula might be found to satisfy Saigon on this point and persuade it to drop its more intransigent demand for a North Vietnamese troop withdrawal from South Vietnam.

Restoration of the Demilitarized Zone which, since the 1954 Geneva peace accords ended the French Indochina war, has been the demarcation line between North and South Vietnam. Saigon has insisted on formal recognition of the DMZ in the cease-fire accord, apparently in fear that Hanoi otherwise would feel free to rush reunification.

Prompting this fear was the Vietnamese language version of the draft accord released by Radio Hanoi Oct. 26. It described South Vietnam as "the south of Vietnam" rather than South Vietnam.

A heater definition of the so-called "National Reconciliation Council" which would equally represent Viet Cong, Saigon and

neutralist factions. Saigon has denounced the council as a disguised three-segment coalition government despite the strong impression that the organization would be subject to the veto of either the Viet Cong or Saigon.

Some observers believed that a compromise formula might be found to satisfy Saigon on this point and persuade it to drop its more intransigent demand for a North Vietnamese troop withdrawal from South Vietnam.

Restoration of the Demilitarized Zone which, since the 1954 Geneva peace accords ended the French Indochina war, has been the demarcation line between North and South Vietnam. Saigon has insisted on formal recognition of the DMZ in the cease-fire accord, apparently in fear that Hanoi otherwise would feel free to rush reunification.

Prompting this fear was the Vietnamese language version of the draft accord released by Radio Hanoi Oct. 26. It described South Vietnam as "the south of Vietnam" rather than South Vietnam.

A heater definition of the so-called "National Reconciliation Council" which would equally represent Viet Cong, Saigon and

neutralist factions. Saigon has denounced the council as a disguised three-segment coalition government despite the strong impression that the organization would be subject to the veto of either the Viet Cong or Saigon.

Some observers believed that a compromise formula might be found to satisfy Saigon on this point and persuade it to drop its more intransigent demand for a North Vietnamese troop withdrawal from South Vietnam.

Restoration of the Demilitarized Zone which, since the 1954 Geneva peace accords ended the French Indochina war, has been the demarcation line between North and South Vietnam. Saigon has insisted on formal recognition of the DMZ in the cease-fire accord, apparently in fear that Hanoi otherwise would feel free to rush reunification.

Prompting this fear was the Vietnamese language version of the draft accord released by Radio Hanoi Oct. 26. It described South Vietnam as "the south of Vietnam" rather than South Vietnam.

A heater definition of the so-called "National Reconciliation Council" which would equally represent Viet Cong, Saigon and

neutralist factions. Saigon has denounced the council as a disguised three-segment coalition government despite the strong impression that the organization would be subject to the veto of either the Viet Cong or Saigon.

Some observers believed that a compromise formula might be found to satisfy Saigon on this point and persuade it to drop its more intransigent demand for a North Vietnamese troop withdrawal from South Vietnam.

Restoration of the Demilitarized Zone which, since the 1954 Geneva peace accords ended the French Indochina war, has been the demarcation line between North and South Vietnam. Saigon has insisted on formal recognition of the DMZ in the cease-fire accord, apparently in fear that Hanoi otherwise would feel free to rush reunification.

Prompting this fear was the Vietnamese language version of the draft accord released by Radio Hanoi Oct. 26. It described South Vietnam as "the south of Vietnam" rather than South Vietnam.

A heater definition of the so-called "National Reconciliation Council" which would equally represent Viet Cong, Saigon and

neutralist factions. Saigon has denounced the council as a disguised three-segment coalition government despite the strong impression that the organization would be subject to the veto of either the Viet Cong or Saigon.

Some observers believed that a compromise formula might be found to satisfy Saigon on this point and persuade it to drop its more intransigent demand for a North Vietnamese troop withdrawal from South Vietnam.

Restoration of the Demilitarized Zone which, since the 1954 Geneva peace accords ended the French Indochina war, has been the demarcation line between North and South Vietnam. Saigon has insisted on formal recognition of the DMZ in the cease-fire accord, apparently in fear that Hanoi otherwise would feel free to rush reunification.

Prompting this fear was the Vietnamese language version of the draft accord released by Radio Hanoi Oct. 26. It described South Vietnam as "the south of Vietnam" rather than South Vietnam.

B-52s Drop Radar-Bomb Close to DM

Heavy Raids Supp Saigon Marine For

SAIGON, Nov. 20 (AP).—At 35,000 feet above mo thunderstorms, waves of U.S. bombers dropped 1,200 to radar-guided bombs on Vietnamese positions just the Demilitarized Zone. An spokesman reported today in some 40 of the Stratofort struck in support of South Vietnamese marines in Quang Province, who were hit 3,500-round artillery and a barrage over the weekend.

At least 44 North Vietnamese troops were killed in the fig Saturday and yesterday, government losses were at 12 killed and 78 wounded, according to communiques from Saigon Command and Hel ports.

Despite the stiff resistance heavy rains, field reports that the marines backed to about two miles and expanded their area of operations coastal strip of land eight north-northeast of Quang Tr.

It was the stiffest resistance encountered by the marines they recaptured Quang Tr. 12. The North Vietnamese still control most of the prov and the South Vietnamese trying to get back what they before a cease-fire.

Elsewhere in South Viet Communist forces killed at 14 South Vietnamese and w 22 in an ambush near Sa Da Nang and Pleiku, and in My, a district town in the Me Delta.

Military sources reported another three government troops were killed and 66 were wounded when a grenade carried by South Vietnamese soldier accidentally went off at a helio pickup point near An Loc miles north of Saigon.

In Cambodia, the Viet Communists yesterday attack truck convoy on the vital road 35 miles northwest Phnom Penh.

Important Losses
Khmer High Command spokesman Col. Am Rong said that the government sustains "important losses in men materials" in the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong attack Highway 5.

Radio Hanoi claimed that U.S. F-4 Phantom jets were down Saturday in the Phnom Penh area, just below the parallel bombing restriction it made no mention of the of the pilots. The radio said another U.S. plane, which it not identify, was shot down Wednesday.

The U.S. command did report any losses, but it its policy of not disclosing do aircraft if rescue operations still in progress.

The U.S. Command reported that American fighters flew only 40 strikes in the 24 hour panhandle of North Viet yesterday, the third successive the number fell below 50. (cials again attributed the current to the weather.

29,300 GIs Left In South Vietnam
SAIGON, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—U.S. troop strength in Viet dropped 1,800 last week 29,300, a military spokesman today.

The U.S. command spokesman said that 1,800 of the troops headed home were from Army. Three hundred Air Force personnel also left.

Today's figure for the w ending Nov. 18 is 2,800 as President Nixon's target level of 27,000 by Dec.

The figure does not incl 39,000 Navy personnel assign to ships of the Seventh Fleet the Vietnamese coast.

Yugoslav-Turkish Talks
ANKARA, Nov. 20 (AP).—Yugoslav Premier Kemal Buz, began official talks here with Turkish President Fazil C. Melen. The talks will continue tomorrow.

WEATHER

ALABAMA	12	44	Fair
ALASKA	12	44	Fair
ARIZONA	12	44	Cloudy
ARKANSAS	12	44	Cloudy
CALIFORNIA	12	44	Cloudy
COLORADO	12	44	Cloudy
CONNECTICUT	12	44	Cloudy
DELAWARE	12	44	Cloudy
FLORIDA	12	44	Cloudy
GEORGIA	12	44	Cloudy
ILLINOIS	12	44	Cloudy
INDIANA	12	44	Cloudy
IOWA	12	44	Cloudy
KANSAS	12	44	Cloudy
KENTUCKY	12	44	Cloudy
LOUISIANA	12	44	Cloudy
MAINE	12	44	Cloudy
MARYLAND	12	44	Cloudy
MASSACHUSETTS	12	44	Cloudy
MICHIGAN	12	44	Cloudy
MINNESOTA	12	44	Cloudy
MISSISSIPPI	12	44	Cloudy
MISSOURI	12	44	Cloudy
MONTANA	12	44	Cloudy
NEBRASKA	12	44	Cloudy
NEVADA	12	44	Cloudy
NEW HAMPSHIRE	12	44	Cloudy
NEW JERSEY	12	44	Cloudy
NEW MEXICO	12	44	Cloudy
NEW YORK	12	44	Cloudy
NORTH CAROLINA	12	44	Cloudy
NORTH DAKOTA	12	44	Cloudy
OHIO	12	44	Cloudy
OKLAHOMA	12	44	Cloudy
OREGON	12	44	Cloudy
PENNSYLVANIA	12	44	Cloudy
RHODE ISLAND	12	44	Cloudy
SOUTH CAROLINA	12	44	Cloudy
SOUTH DAKOTA	12	44	Cloudy
TENNESSEE	12	44	Cloudy
TEXAS	12	44	Cloudy
UTAH	12	44	Cloudy
Vermont	12	44	Cloudy
VIRGINIA	12	44	Cloudy
WASHINGTON	12	44	Cloudy
WEST VIRGINIA	12	44	Cloudy
WISCONSIN	12	44	Cloudy
WYOMING	12	44	Cloudy

There are 16 countries in Europe and Africa where you can organize a seminar with a simple phone call.

Call the Sales Manager at any Inter-Continental Hotel or sales Offices in...

**Paris 742.09.33
London 493.7578
Frankfurt 23.79.25**

If 85% of Inter-Continental Hotels' clients are businessmen, it's because we offer a complete service for the organization of their business affairs. You just have to indicate your requirements to our Sales Managers in any of our 26 hotels in Europe and Africa, or any of our 63 hotels around the world, and everything will be ready for the "off": conference rooms, secretaries, simultaneous translations, PA systems, recording equipment, still

or cine-projectors, receptions and press conferences (we have a Press and Public Relations Department in each hotel). We have the best means of accomplishing these needs, plus those for your relaxation, service, cuisine, entertainment and friendliness. Each of our hotels retains the character of its own country... to help you feel abroad. There's just one thing that doesn't change: your pleasure in staying there.

Inter-Continental Hotels

In Europe: AMSTERDAM - BERLIN - BUCHAREST - BUDAPEST - COLOGNE - DUSSELDORF - FRANKFURT - GENEVA - HAMBURG - HANOVER - HELSINKI - LONDON - MUNICH - PARIS - VIENNA - ZAGREB.

In Africa: ABIDJAN - KINSHASA - LIBREVILLE - LIVINGSTONE - LUSAKA - MONROVIA - NAIROBI. And around the world.

MICHEL SWISS
PERFUMES-GLOVES
BAGS-TIES-GIFTS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
18 Rue de la Paix - PARIS
Tel. 01. 23.36

Gov. Mitchell Possible Democratic Party Chairman to Give Job to Reformer

By William Chapman

ON Nov. 20 (WP), National Chairman of the Democratic Party has indicated he is willing to resign to give the job to a reformer. The candidate committee is to replace her. or associates are up a candidacy for Mitchell, a national from Maine and identical campaign Sen. Edmund S.

Gov. George C. into the growing office struggle. Hence its membership of new members choice of a new les said he favors us, of Texas, for up. sent one of his

Aides French Narcotics

20 (Reuters).—U.S. officials today French government anti-narcotics drive in a shortage of East Coast of the since July.

General Richard and John S. In- r of the Bureau of Dangerous Drugs, y with French Jus- ent Fleven and In- Raymond Mar-

an officials, who at night, conveyed i gratitude of their r the continuing d "excellent re- French anti-nar-

a result of this is a shortage of East Coast of the since last July," the said.

ts have found five ordes this year—as been discovered in .9 years. Anti-drug sed a total of four is of drugs, includ- heroin, in the last cording to a report elin to a recent g.

200 French police now employed full ng drug traffickers, h only 40 in 1969. ven 75 arrests in years.

in said that illegal t networks to the had been broken operation with the Bureau.

orney general and have been holding ngs with French raders. They will ight or Wednesday visit other Euro- the embassy said.

Suspect Held
Nov. 20 (Rev- Attorney Robert announced the ar- r suspected mem- 250-million heroin Friday.

atron, 61, of New r arrested in Miami by agents of the cotics and Danger- Morse said. The rarged with having ounds of heroin in another member of

men described as e gang, Christian Michel Nicol, are New York follow- t Friday.

men described as e gang, Christian Michel Nicol, are New York follow- t Friday.

men described as e gang, Christian Michel Nicol, are New York follow- t Friday.

men described as e gang, Christian Michel Nicol, are New York follow- t Friday.

men described as e gang, Christian Michel Nicol, are New York follow- t Friday.

men described as e gang, Christian Michel Nicol, are New York follow- t Friday.

men described as e gang, Christian Michel Nicol, are New York follow- t Friday.

men described as e gang, Christian Michel Nicol, are New York follow- t Friday.

men described as e gang, Christian Michel Nicol, are New York follow- t Friday.

men described as e gang, Christian Michel Nicol, are New York follow- t Friday.

men described as e gang, Christian Michel Nicol, are New York follow- t Friday.

men described as e gang, Christian Michel Nicol, are New York follow- t Friday.

top former campaign aides, Michael Griffin, to open a Wash- ington office and begin contact- ing national committee members who will hold a meeting here Dec. 9.

On that day, organized labor, several governors and others hostile to Mrs. Westwood will at- tempt to force her to vacate the chairmanship. They prefer some- one not associated with the cam- paign of Sen. George S. McGov- ernment, in labor's case, someone not determined to maintain the party's reform rules.

Votes in a Showdown
Until today, Mrs. Westwood had insisted she would remain as chairman and claimed she had counted enough votes to keep the job if it came to a showdown in the national committee.

But today, she issued a state- ment saying that her own future "is subordinate to considerations about the future of the party." It said that she will consult with Democratic office-holders and other members and groups in order to build up the party. "I have until Dec. 9 to decide how my own future as chairman of the Democratic National Com- mittee fits into these consid- erations," her statement said.

Associates said that although no explicit agreement has been reached, Mrs. Westwood is will- ing to step aside in favor of Mr. Mitchell, with whom she met here today.

These aides believe that Mr. Mitchell would be more accept- able to traditional power blocs in the party, such as labor and state officials, and could be elected without a bruising confrontation.

He also appeals to the McGov- ernment faction because he firmly supported the reform rules adopt- ed by the party. He was a member of the commission, head- ed by Sen. McGovern, which forced state parties to change the method of selecting delegates to nominating conventions.

Whether Mr. Mitchell would really be acceptable to the anti- McGovern faction was an open question today. Maine Gov. Kenneth Curtis, a close friend of Mr. Mitchell, sounded out several governors and found them "non- committal."

Playing It Cool
"Most of the governors are playing it cool," Gov. Curtis said. "They want to see if they can't get one of their own elected." The governors are hoping to build support for either former Gov. Robert McNair of South Carolina or Gov. Warren Hearnes of Mis- souri, whose term expires this year.

Mrs. Westwood's aides contin- ued to assert today that she could win any floor fight against a faction backing Mr. Strauss, the Dallas lawyer who has been party treasurer. But she would be willing to step aside to avoid a new party split if someone like Mr. Mitchell can amass support for the job.

Joseph Azbel, Gov. Wallace's campaign director of communica- tions, said the recuperating gov- ernor would insist that Mrs. Westwood resign and that the party reform rules be abandoned because "those were what led to the defeat" in the past election.

Charles Snider, Gov. Wallace's campaign director, said the only man that the governor now sup- ports for the chairmanship is Mr. Strauss. Mr. Azbel said that Gov. Wallace "doesn't know that much about Mitchell."

A top Wallace goal, Mr. Azbel said, would be to influence the selection of the national com- mittee's additional 25 members, a bloc that could control the committee's direction on key, closely-contested issues.

A top Wallace goal, Mr. Azbel said, would be to influence the selection of the national com- mittee's additional 25 members, a bloc that could control the committee's direction on key, closely-contested issues.

A top Wallace goal, Mr. Azbel said, would be to influence the selection of the national com- mittee's additional 25 members, a bloc that could control the committee's direction on key, closely-contested issues.

A top Wallace goal, Mr. Azbel said, would be to influence the selection of the national com- mittee's additional 25 members, a bloc that could control the committee's direction on key, closely-contested issues.

A top Wallace goal, Mr. Azbel said, would be to influence the selection of the national com- mittee's additional 25 members, a bloc that could control the committee's direction on key, closely-contested issues.

A top Wallace goal, Mr. Azbel said, would be to influence the selection of the national com- mittee's additional 25 members, a bloc that could control the committee's direction on key, closely-contested issues.

A top Wallace goal, Mr. Azbel said, would be to influence the selection of the national com- mittee's additional 25 members, a bloc that could control the committee's direction on key, closely-contested issues.

A top Wallace goal, Mr. Azbel said, would be to influence the selection of the national com- mittee's additional 25 members, a bloc that could control the committee's direction on key, closely-contested issues.

A top Wallace goal, Mr. Azbel said, would be to influence the selection of the national com- mittee's additional 25 members, a bloc that could control the committee's direction on key, closely-contested issues.

A top Wallace goal, Mr. Azbel said, would be to influence the selection of the national com- mittee's additional 25 members, a bloc that could control the committee's direction on key, closely-contested issues.

A top Wallace goal, Mr. Azbel said, would be to influence the selection of the national com- mittee's additional 25 members, a bloc that could control the committee's direction on key, closely-contested issues.

A top Wallace goal, Mr. Azbel said, would be to influence the selection of the national com- mittee's additional 25 members, a bloc that could control the committee's direction on key, closely-contested issues.

A top Wallace goal, Mr. Azbel said, would be to influence the selection of the national com- mittee's additional 25 members, a bloc that could control the committee's direction on key, closely-contested issues.

A top Wallace goal, Mr. Azbel said, would be to influence the selection of the national com- mittee's additional 25 members, a bloc that could control the committee's direction on key, closely-contested issues.



REMEMBERING—Mrs. Ethel Kennedy and some of her children kneeling at grave of late Sen. Robert Kennedy in Arlington National Cemetery in Arlington, Va., on Sunday, the 48th anniversary of the Senator's birth. From left to right: Ena Bernard, the family maid, Michael Kennedy, Mrs. Kennedy, Rory Kennedy (in front of her mother), Max Kennedy, Douglas Kennedy and Christopher Kennedy. The dog's name is Freckles.

In U.S. Supreme Court Ruling

Patents Barred on Computer 'Software'

By John P. MacKenzie

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WP).—The Supreme Court ruled today that computer "software," the method of feeding instructions to general-purpose digital computers, is not patentable.

By a 6-to-3 vote, the court held that the mathematical formulas for converting numbers into symbols that the computer can use are ideas, not inventions, and belong in the public domain no matter how bright the idea is.

"It is conceded that one may not patent an idea," Justice William O. Douglas wrote for the court. He said that would have been the result if the Bell Labora- tories were allowed to patent its coded instructions developed in connection with telephone dial- ing equipment.

After conducting a "new math" analysis of the claimed Bell in- vention, Justice Douglas said, if the court was wrong and if the computer age required more patent protection for the software industry, "considerable problems are raised which only committees of Congress can manage." He said, "We are not competent to speak about what the new policy should be."

Justice Douglas also noted that Alexander Graham Bell won his telephone patent in the Supreme Court in 1887 for two principal uses of electricity but didn't seek a monopoly on "all telephonic use of electricity."

Like the Morse claim, Justice Douglas said, the Bell claim "is so abstract and sweeping as to cover both known and unknown uses" of mathematical conversion formulas, looking up the technol- ogy far into the future.

Not participating in the decision were Justices Potter Stewart, Harry A. Blackmun and Lewis F. Powell Jr. Their disqualification, apparently because of stock hold- ings or other interests in the computer business, left the court with a bare quorum of six to decide the significant test case.

Justice Douglas also noted that Alexander Graham Bell won his telephone patent in the Supreme Court in 1887 for two principal uses of electricity but didn't seek a monopoly on "all telephonic use of electricity."

Like the Morse claim, Justice Douglas said, the Bell claim "is so abstract and sweeping as to cover both known and unknown uses" of mathematical conversion formulas, looking up the technol- ogy far into the future.

Not participating in the decision were Justices Potter Stewart, Harry A. Blackmun and Lewis F. Powell Jr. Their disqualification, apparently because of stock hold- ings or other interests in the computer business, left the court with a bare quorum of six to decide the significant test case.

Justice Douglas also noted that Alexander Graham Bell won his telephone patent in the Supreme Court in 1887 for two principal uses of electricity but didn't seek a monopoly on "all telephonic use of electricity."

Like the Morse claim, Justice Douglas said, the Bell claim "is so abstract and sweeping as to cover both known and unknown uses" of mathematical conversion formulas, looking up the technol- ogy far into the future.

Not participating in the decision were Justices Potter Stewart, Harry A. Blackmun and Lewis F. Powell Jr. Their disqualification, apparently because of stock hold- ings or other interests in the computer business, left the court with a bare quorum of six to decide the significant test case.

Justice Douglas also noted that Alexander Graham Bell won his telephone patent in the Supreme Court in 1887 for two principal uses of electricity but didn't seek a monopoly on "all telephonic use of electricity."

Like the Morse claim, Justice Douglas said, the Bell claim "is so abstract and sweeping as to cover both known and unknown uses" of mathematical conversion formulas, looking up the technol- ogy far into the future.

Not participating in the decision were Justices Potter Stewart, Harry A. Blackmun and Lewis F. Powell Jr. Their disqualification, apparently because of stock hold- ings or other interests in the computer business, left the court with a bare quorum of six to decide the significant test case.

Justice Douglas also noted that Alexander Graham Bell won his telephone patent in the Supreme Court in 1887 for two principal uses of electricity but didn't seek a monopoly on "all telephonic use of electricity."

Like the Morse claim, Justice Douglas said, the Bell claim "is so abstract and sweeping as to cover both known and unknown uses" of mathematical conversion formulas, looking up the technol- ogy far into the future.

Not participating in the decision were Justices Potter Stewart, Harry A. Blackmun and Lewis F. Powell Jr. Their disqualification, apparently because of stock hold- ings or other interests in the computer business, left the court with a bare quorum of six to decide the significant test case.

Justice Douglas also noted that Alexander Graham Bell won his telephone patent in the Supreme Court in 1887 for two principal uses of electricity but didn't seek a monopoly on "all telephonic use of electricity."

Like the Morse claim, Justice Douglas said, the Bell claim "is so abstract and sweeping as to cover both known and unknown uses" of mathematical conversion formulas, looking up the technol- ogy far into the future.

Campus Clash Fatal to Two Is Investigated by Louisiana

BATON ROUGE, La., Nov. 20 (AP).—The state attorney general's office began an inquiry today into Thursday's Southern Univer- sity disturbance in which two stu- dents were shot to death.

Attorney General William M. Guste said late yesterday that he had assigned two assistants, one black, one white, to conduct the inquiry, ordered by Gov. Edwin Edwards. Mr. Guste said the in- vestigation would be conducted in secret.

The university president was re- ported, meanwhile, to have fired faculty members who allegedly had encouraged student protests, and Gov. Edwards branded as "totally inaccurate" a newspaper report that he had blamed a deputy sheriff for the deaths.

The dead students, Denver A. Smith of New Roads, La., and Leonard Douglas Brown of Gil- bert, La., both 20, had been hit in the head and shoulders by buckshot as state police and sher- iff's deputies scattered a crowd gathered in front of the univer- sity's administration building.

The violence climaxed three weeks of student protests at the nation's largest predominantly black college. It led to the closing of the school, a shutdown scheduled to last at least through the Thanksgiving holidays.

Southern's New Orleans branch, the scene of similar turmoil in recent weeks, also was closed. But administrators reported that the faculty and students there had reached accord on some of the differences between them.

The focus of the attorney gen- eral's investigation apparently will be the 30-minute-long explosion of violence that left the two stu- dents dead.

Conflicting Reports
Authorities have said their men used nothing but tear gas to dis- perse students. But Gov. Edwards is said to have acknowledged to newsmen that a deputy sheriff might have mistakenly fired live ammunition at the crowd.

A Los Angeles Times report from Baton Rouge that appeared in today's International Herald Tribune quoted the governor as saying: "I have no doubt it was a deputy sheriff who fired." The report brought an angry response from Gov. Edwards, who labeled the story irresponsible and inac- curate.

The university's president, G. Leon Netterville, Friday sent no- tices of dismissal to two faculty members. Reliable sources said the president had fired three or four other instructors. Mr. Net- terville declined comment.

The university's president, G. Leon Netterville, Friday sent no- tices of dismissal to two faculty members. Reliable sources said the president had fired three or four other instructors. Mr. Net- terville declined comment.

The university's president, G. Leon Netterville, Friday sent no- tices of dismissal to two faculty members. Reliable sources said the president had fired three or four other instructors. Mr. Net- terville declined comment.

The university's president, G. Leon Netterville, Friday sent no- tices of dismissal to two faculty members. Reliable sources said the president had fired three or four other instructors. Mr. Net- terville declined comment.

The university's president, G. Leon Netterville, Friday sent no- tices of dismissal to two faculty members. Reliable sources said the president had fired three or four other instructors. Mr. Net- terville declined comment.

The university's president, G. Leon Netterville, Friday sent no- tices of dismissal to two faculty members. Reliable sources said the president had fired three or four other instructors. Mr. Net- terville declined comment.

The university's president, G. Leon Netterville, Friday sent no- tices of dismissal to two faculty members. Reliable sources said the president had fired three or four other instructors. Mr. Net- terville declined comment.

The university's president, G. Leon Netterville, Friday sent no- tices of dismissal to two faculty members. Reliable sources said the president had fired three or four other instructors. Mr. Net- terville declined comment.

The university's president, G. Leon Netterville, Friday sent no- tices of dismissal to two faculty members. Reliable sources said the president had fired three or four other instructors. Mr. Net- terville declined comment.

The university's president, G. Leon Netterville, Friday sent no- tices of dismissal to two faculty members. Reliable sources said the president had fired three or four other instructors. Mr. Net- terville declined comment.

The university's president, G. Leon Netterville, Friday sent no- tices of dismissal to two faculty members. Reliable sources said the president had fired three or four other instructors. Mr. Net- terville declined comment.

The university's president, G. Leon Netterville, Friday sent no- tices of dismissal to two faculty members. Reliable sources said the president had fired three or four other instructors. Mr. Net- terville declined comment.

The university's president, G. Leon Netterville, Friday sent no- tices of dismissal to two faculty members. Reliable sources said the president had fired three or four other instructors. Mr. Net- terville declined comment.

The university's president, G. Leon Netterville, Friday sent no- tices of dismissal to two faculty members. Reliable sources said the president had fired three or four other instructors. Mr. Net- terville declined comment.

The university's president, G. Leon Netterville, Friday sent no- tices of dismissal to two faculty members. Reliable sources said the president had fired three or four other instructors. Mr. Net- terville declined comment.

The university's president, G. Leon Netterville, Friday sent no- tices of dismissal to two faculty members. Reliable sources said the president had fired three or four other instructors. Mr. Net- terville declined comment.

The university's president, G. Leon Netterville, Friday sent no- tices of dismissal to two faculty members. Reliable sources said the president had fired three or four other instructors. Mr. Net- terville declined comment.

The university's president, G. Leon Netterville, Friday sent no- tices of dismissal to two faculty members. Reliable sources said the president had fired three or four other instructors. Mr. Net- terville declined comment.

The university's president, G. Leon Netterville, Friday sent no- tices of dismissal to two faculty members. Reliable sources said the president had fired three or four other instructors. Mr. Net- terville declined comment.

The university's president, G. Leon Netterville, Friday sent no- tices of dismissal to two faculty members. Reliable sources said the president had fired three or four other instructors. Mr. Net- terville declined comment.

The university's president, G. Leon Netterville, Friday sent no- tices of dismissal to two faculty members. Reliable sources said the president had fired three or four other instructors. Mr. Net- terville declined comment.

Air Passenger Held, TNT Seized

DENVER, Nov. 20 (UPI).—U.S. Customs agents yesterday ar- rested a 34-year-old American Falls, Idaho, man and seized 10 sticks of dynamite and an au- tomatic pistol from his suitcase when he attempted to board a flight at Stapleton International Airport.

James Newpher, agent in charge of the Denver FBI office, said that Ronald Lee Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

Illingworth told the ticket agent at the Uni- ted Air Lines counter that he had "a load of dynamite" and planned to blow up United's Flight 176 bound for Des Moines, Iowa.

Only big countries have big airlines.

So naturally an airline from a little country like Swissair confines itself to 78 destinations.

Forty of those are in Europe, which after all means only the fourth closestmeshed European network.

True, Swissair does fly 26 times a week from Europe to North America, but it hasn't managed anything bigger than a Boeing 747 yet.

And the handful of African cities (17, to be exact) that Swissair serves can't obscure the fact that the competing airline with the most destinations in Africa flies to a few cities more.

Not to mention the Far East, to which Swissair flies but once a day. (Even the exclusive non-stop flights between Geneva and Bombay and between Athens and Bangkok hardly make up for this.)

As you can see, it's no picnic being the air- line of a small country; so we won't even talk about our flights to South America.

Just pick up our time table, and you'll appreciate the pickle we're in.

Dear Swissair,

Let's have no more of this false modesty. You look to me very much like the big airline of a small country. Anyhow, send me your summer time table for 1972. Thanks a lot.

Name: _____

Address: _____

Town: _____

Country: _____

Send to: Swissair/VBW, Postfach, CH-8058 Zürich-Flughafen.

SWISSAIR

FREDDY
PERFUMES
GLOVES — BAGS — GIFTS
10 RUE AUVER, PARIS
SPECIAL EXPORT DISCOUNT
Phone: MIC 74-01

n Threatens to Drill as Football Stadium

ETT, Texas, Nov. 20 School board meets reide what to do vell that Sam Wal- drill in the middle stadium. Mr. ney will be there o it will cost to stop

78 a Wichita Falls hat he will drill a north end of the Bulldogs' football board does not —for a reported card does not want money; if it can

ite of negotiations at her at that time had time to come usion about what illing to pay," attor- ore said. "At that o have an engineer approximate assess- e value."

ite of negotiations at her at that time had time to come usion about what illing to pay," attor- ore said. "At that o have an engineer approximate assess- e value."

ite of negotiations at her at that time had time to come usion about what illing to pay," attor- ore said. "At that o have an engineer approximate assess- e value."

ite of negotiations at her at that time had time to come usion about what illing to pay," attor- ore said. "At that o have an engineer approximate assess- e value."

ite of negotiations at her at that time had time to come usion about what illing to pay," attor- ore said. "At that o have an engineer approximate assess- e

Daughter Writes in Biography

Truman Had Decided in 1944 to Refuse Vice-Presidency

By Eric Pace

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT).—Harry S. Truman wrote his family in July, 1944, that he would "rather not" become vice-president or president, according to a new biography written by his daughter, but he accepted the vice-presidential nomination later that month after President Franklin D. Roosevelt said that to refuse it would be to "break up the Democratic party in the middle of a war."

An 11-page excerpt from Margaret Truman Daniel's book, "Harry S. Truman," is in the Nov. 24 issue of Life magazine, which went on the newsstands today. A second excerpt is scheduled for the following issue and the book itself, published by William Morrow & Co., is to appear in stores this week.

Writing under her maiden name, Mrs. Daniel reports that her father, then a senator from Missouri, knew that Roosevelt's health was poor, and she describes her father's view of the vice-presidency in these words:

"A letter he wrote to me on July 9, 10 days before the [Democratic national] convention, is, as far as I am concerned, the best indication that he really did not want the job."

"Yes," he wrote, "they are plotting against your dad. Every columnist, prognosticator is trying to make him VP against his will. It is funny how some people would give a fortune to be as close as I am to it and I don't want it. . . . 'Hope I can dodge it. 1600 Pennsylvania [Avenue, the White

House] is a nice address but I'd rather not move in through the back door—or any other door at 60." That was his age at the time.

Dismal Fate of VPs

Mrs. Daniel notes that her father told a reporter that month: "Do you recall what happened to most vice-presidents who succeeded to the presidency? Usually they were ridiculed in office, had their hearts broken, lost any vestige of respect they had had before. I don't want that to happen to me."

The Life excerpt describes the sequence of events that led to Mr. Truman's being nominated against his will—largely as seen through the eyes of his only child, who was then 20 years old. She is now the wife of Clifton Daniel, an associate editor of The New York Times.

"When dad, mother and I drove from Independence, Mo., to Chicago for the convention, my father was convinced that he had finally and totally squelched the attempt to make him vice-president," Mrs. Daniel recalls, adding, "I must confess I was looking forward eagerly to seeing Chicago and a national convention in which Dad would play a pretty big role."

The future Mrs. Daniel went shopping in Chicago department stores while the politicians wrangled over who should be nominated as President Roosevelt's running mate. Besides Mr. Truman, another possible nominee was James F. Byrnes, then director of war mobilization, and Mrs. Daniel has this to say about how he was put out of the running:

"The story has long been told that FDR finally yielded to the hostility of the city bosses who assured him that they could not deliver their heavily Catholic constituencies for Byrnes, because Byrnes had abandoned Catholicism and become a Protestant."

Another Version

"James Farley, who had been postmaster general and chairman of the Democratic National Committee during FDR's first two terms, recently told me that the true story is the exact reverse—it was the President who ordered the bosses to spread this story, to eliminate Mr. Byrnes."

Nonetheless, Mrs. Daniel says, Mr. Truman told a friend, Eddie McKim, "that no one could persuade him to be vice-president."

"What makes you think I'm going to do it?" snapped Dad. "Because there's a 91-year-old mother down in Grandview, Mo., that would like to see her son president of the United States."

"Dad walked out of the room and refused to speak to Eddie for the next 24 hours."

But soon afterward, the chairman of the Democratic National Committee, Robert Hannegan, "summoned Dad to his hotel room and sat him down on the bed while he put through a call to Roosevelt, who was not attending the convention."

Told that Mr. Truman had not agreed to be nominated, the President said: "If he wants to break up the Democratic party in the middle of a war, that's his responsibility."

"There was a click and the phone was dead. My father got

up, walked back and forth for a moment and then said, 'Well, if that is the situation, I'll have to say yes. But why the hell didn't he tell me in the first place?'"

Mrs. Daniel reports that her mother, Mrs. Bess Truman, and her father had earlier discussed the topic of his nomination exhaustively and she had helped him decide against it.

Feared for Daughter

"I later found out that a large part of their reason was me. They dreaded the thought of what might happen to an already skittish and rather independent 20-year-old suddenly catapulted into the dazzling glare of White House publicity."

"Mother was probably the only person from Missouri in the convention hall who wouldn't have been broken-hearted if Dad lost. I had no such inclination. I wanted my father to win."

Win he did, and the exultant crowd mobbed the box where Mrs. Truman and her daughter were sitting.

"Everyone wanted to touch us," Mrs. Daniel recalls. "We were pushed and pounded and battered until I thought for a moment I would collapse with sheer fright. It took hours for the fear I felt in the middle of that crowd to wear off. To this day, the sight of a large crowd terrifies me. Except across the footlights."

On Aug. 18, Mr. Truman met Roosevelt at the White House and was appalled by his physical condition, Mrs. Daniel says. "The President's hands 'shook so badly at the luncheon that he could not get the cream from the pitcher into his coffee. He spilled most of it into the saucer. . . ."

"The President . . . asked Dad how he planned to campaign, and Dad said that he was thinking of using an airplane. The President vetoed the idea. 'One of us has to stay alive,' he said."

Water Shortage Seen On Ibiza in 12 Years

IBIZA, Spain, Nov. 20 (UPI).—The Mediterranean holiday island of Ibiza is running out of fresh water, and it is unlikely that existing underground supplies will last beyond 12 years, Mariano Pascual Fortuny, chief of hydraulic services for the Balearic Isles, said today.

Mr. Fortuny said the problem has been created by the island's growing tourist trade, and it is essential that by 1980 a plant be installed to transform seawater into fresh water.

Soviet Envoy to Jordan

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (AP).—The Soviet government today announced the appointment of one of its leading Middle East experts as the new ambassador to Jordan. Tass reported that Alexei I. Vorontsov, 55, would replace Anatoly Anisimov as Moscow's envoy in Amman.



President Franklin D. Roosevelt (right) with his vice-presidential running mate, Harry S. Truman, in 1944.

Police in Buenos Aires Bar Large Crowds at Peron Villa

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Strong forces of police today surrounded the house occupied by former Argentine President Juan Peron, ending the carnival atmosphere that began in the suburb of Vicente Lopez shortly after he arrived here on Saturday morning.

As many as 100,000 persons flocked to the house during the weekend in cheerful, swasty disorder and were unmolested by police as they chanted and sang and cheered their leader whenever he appeared at an upstairs window.

But, early today, an estimated 700 policemen, including a specially trained anti-riot detachment, moved into the area and announced that no more mass demonstrations would be permitted.

Spectators would be allowed to pass by in groups of no more than 20, and only one group would be allowed to stop at a time, they said.

Neighbors Complain

The measures were taken with the approval of Mr. Peron, following complaints from neighbors about noise and damage to property, sources said.

Mr. Peron, 77, met top aides of his Justicialista movement in preparation for talks with leaders of other political parties scheduled later today in a restaurant near his villa.

During a first round of talks yesterday with Radical leader Ricardo Balbin, whose party is likely to provide the major opposition to the Justicialistas in

general elections next March, Mr. Peron called for multilateral cooperation to insure that the elections will be held without restrictions, Peronist sources said.

Labor and business leaders also have been invited to the restaurant tonight, but the guest list does not include representatives of the "rightist" political group "Nueva Fuerza" (new force), nor Francisco Manrique, formerly social welfare minister under President Alejandro Lanusse, and now running as an independent presidential candidate.

Mr. Peron was reported to be planning a tour of major provincial cities later this month and government sources confirmed a report that he has asked for the old presidential train to be put at his disposal.

New York's Rainfall Most in 100 Years

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP).—If statistics are any solace, New Yorkers can carry their soggy umbrellas today with the knowledge that there has been more rain in 1972 than in any year since the government began keeping records in 1871.

Rain accompanied by sleet and snow flurries yesterday pushed the year's total past the old record of 58.32 inches set in 1903. As the downpour continued early today, the record for the month of November also was passed.

As of early today, the month's total was 10.36 inches; the previous high of 9.97 inches was recorded in 1889. The year's total is now 58.79 inches.

Obituaries

Nathan M. Ohrbach, 87, B U.S. Department Store Ch

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT).—Nathan M. Ohrbach, 87, who began selling women's coats in a corner of a friend's millinery store in Brooklyn and went on to found and build the Ohrbach's department store chain, died here yesterday in the Mary Manning Walsh Home.

Mr. Ohrbach became one of America's best-known merchant princes by selling high fashion at low prices. His first major store opened in 1928 in Union Square in Manhattan, predated the giant discount-store movement by more than two decades and spawned the development of numerous other low-price apparel stores.

Eight Ohrbach stores, clustered in both the metropolitan New York and greater Los Angeles areas, bore his personal imprint and expressed his selling philosophy even after 1962, when he sold control to a European group.

Prices Unmentioned

So entrenched was Ohrbach's high-fashion, low-price policy that the stores' advertisements until recently never directly mentioned prices, in sharp contrast to other low-margin stores.

The institutional type of advertising that the stores followed under his tenure reflected a self-effacing nature. But Ohrbach was an indomitable competitor, who season after season was at the head of the fashion parade.

He was one of the first American merchants to go to Paris to buy originals at their standard high prices on the understanding that he would be permitted to pursue this policy, his stores increasingly attracted women who liked expensively styled clothes and liked, even more, paying moderate prices for them, as well as women who had never been able to afford such styling.

The Rev. J.S. Thomson

MONTREAL, Nov. 20 (AP).—The Rev. James Sutherland Thomson, 80, former moderator of the United Church of Canada and former dean of divinity at McGill University, died Saturday.

Dr. Thomson, a native of Scotland, was president of the University of Saskatchewan from 1937 to 1949, when he moved to McGill. He retired as dean of divinity there in 1957 but remained a professor until 1959. He was moderator of the United Church from 1957 to 1958.

Jennie Grossinger

GROSSINGER, N.Y., Nov. 20 (UPI).—Jennie Grossinger, 80, co-founder and hostess of the world famous Grossinger's Resort in the Catskills, died here early today. Mrs. Grossinger founded the resort with her late husband in 1914. From a single cottage, it grew to a holding twice the size

of the principality of with its own post office and fire departments, and accommodations for 10,000 guests.

Grossinger's also served training camp for athletes, especially boxing, and most recently U.S. star Bobby Fischer.

The resort reported where such stars as Eddie Robert Merrill and Buddy got their start.

Mrs. Grossinger was Vienna on June 16, 18 came to the United States and became a naturalized citizen in 1919.

H. Ben Decher

DALLAS, Nov. 20 (UPI).—H. Ben Decher, 57, chair of the board of the company publishes the Dallas News and operates radio and vision interests, died at a Houston hospital after illness.

In addition to the News, Mr. Decher owned stations WFAA in Dallas and KFDX in Beaumont.

Ralph J. Menconi

PLEASANTVILLE, N.Y., Nov. 20 (NYT).—Ralph J. Menconi was internationally known for his designs for medals, coins, and a heart attack.

Mr. Menconi recently created the first official medal for the American Revolution bicentennial. He also created the inaugural medal for President Nixon and the "World's Great Men" and "Men in Space."

Mr. Menconi also designed John F. Kennedy's Medal. In addition to bus full figures, he created more than 300 medallion portraits, in those of former Presidents D. Eisenhower and Harry Truman.

Ennio Flaiano

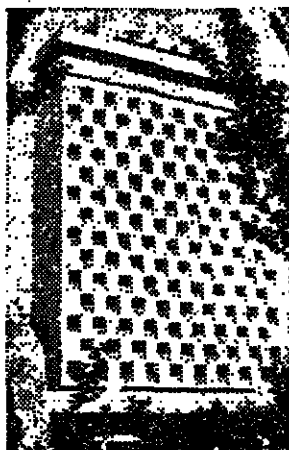
ROME, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Ennio Flaiano, 62, best known as a script writer for Federico Fellini and Michelangelo Antonioni, died here early today. Mr. Flaiano also was a playwright and movie critic.

His works included the script for the Fellini films "La Dolce Vita" and "Eight and a Half" and for Antonioni's "Notte."

In Tehran there's a new Sheraton hotel.

Sheraton makes an enjoyable business trip happen at the convenient new Arya-Sheraton Hotel. Located in picturesque North Tehran, overlooking the city and the Alborz Mountains. Only a 10 minute drive from downtown. And 15 minutes from the airport.

Olympic size pool. Dine and dance in the beautiful rooftop Peacock Supper Club with its fantastic view of the city. Complete meeting facilities include two ballrooms with seating capacities for 1,000



Arya-Sheraton Hotel
SHERATON HOTELS & MOTOR INNS, A WORLDWIDE SERVICE OF ITC
AVENUE PAHLAVI AT BUJAN, TEHRAN, IRAN TELEPHONE 68.30.21

and 1,200. Banking office and a rent-a-car counter in the lobby.

For reservations at the Arya-Sheraton or any Sheraton in the world call:
In the United Kingdom, ask operator for Freecore 2067
In Paris, call 225.42.63
In Frankfurt, call 29.22.15
In Brussels, call 12.30.78
In Rome, call 68.66.38
In Madrid, call 222.63.57



AMF serves those who work and those who play...profitably!

AMF is a company that produces industrial products, automated machinery, systems and processes that help industry work more efficiently. AMF is also a company that makes recreation products so people can enjoy the extra leisure time our industrial products help create.

This balanced mix of business and leisure products provides both stability and growth.

Leisure Products

Ben Hogan Golf Clubs
Bowling Equipment
Head Skis and
Tennis Racquets
Tyrolia and Gertsch Bindings
Koflach Ski Boots
Harley-Davidson Motorcycles
Voit Sporting Goods
Held Javelins
Mares Underwater Sports Equipment
Alcott Sailboats
Slickcraft Power Boats

MAJOR AMF PRODUCTS

Lawn and Garden Equipment
American Athletic Equipment
Industrial Products
Sasib Cigarette Making and Packaging Machinery and Railway Signaling and Ticketing Equipment
Legg Tobacco Processing Equipment
Potter & Brumfield Relays
Venner Parking Meters and Timing Devices
Cuno Filtration Systems
Industrial Time Controls

Bakery Machinery
Food Service Equipment
Orbitread Retread and New Tire Machinery
Tuboscope Pipeline Inspection Services
Padovan Liquid Distillation and Purification Systems
Beard Pressure Vessels
Electrical Snap Switches
Stitching Machinery
Electrosystems Aircraft Equipment

PRINCIPAL OFFICES AND PLANTS OF EUROPEAN SUBSIDIARIES

United Kingdom	Italy
Andover	Bologna
Belfast	Conegliano
Bristol	Milano
Coventry	Rapallo
London	Varese
New Malden	Austria
Oxford	Kennelbach
Reading	Koflach
Whitstable	Vienna
Sweden	France
Granna	Calais
Germany	Paris
Munich	Switzerland
Oberstelnach	Geneva
Wiesbaden	Zurich



Worldwide Producer of Leisure Time and Industrial Products
For information contact:
AMF International Ltd.
25-28 Old Burlington Street
London, W1X2BA, England
A Member of the Worldwide Organization of AMF Incorporated.
White Plains, N.Y., U.S.A.

World to Hit 1 Target

tion Achieves
Jain, FAO Says

Nov. 20 (AP).—The
oped regions of the
failed for the second
year to meet their tar-
geted food produc-
tion. E. Boerma, director-
general of the UN Food and
Organization, said

usually declined in the
Mr. Boerma said at a
session of a meeting
O council.

that, after the failures
of 1971, the food-pro-
duction of the decade
reached.

He said preliminary
of 1972 production in-
dicated underdeveloped re-
gions increased agri-
cultural production by no more
than 2 percent. Thus, he
said, the second successive
years have fallen
at the goal of an in-
crease of 4 percent.

extremely serious," the
vocal said. "One can
failure of a single
exceptional. But two
successive years . . .
struggled off as a tem-
porary. The average
the decade can no
reached unless the
early years is com-
paratively above the target
say the least, this will
effort almost without
in recent years."

He estimated that
in Hemisphere failed
to meet its population
reducing 1972 figures
one improved produc-
tion in America, however,
output soared 9
st year—and in 1972
"at or only slightly
1971 record levels."

West Europe showed
in 1972, with "excellent
at or near the 1971
which was 5 percent
levels.
is an excellent increase
the Middle East, where
rose by 6 to 7 percent.
had no increase over
of 1971 and the
low region of all, the
had a decline of up
to in production.
rma said that heavy
chases by the Soviet
North America were
rain stocks to a lower
has been the case for
any. But he said the
booby still were large
meet any crisis that
unmissed.

It Assails Shift a Strip Camps

NATIONS, N.Y., Nov.
21.—The General As-
sembly of the United Na-
tions today took
action on Israel today
to Strip activities that
placed thousands of
gays and demolished
run camps.
to of 83 to 5 with 37
the committee
its deep concern "at
measures by Israel
justice the rights of the
and the demographic
and the status of the

nd resolution, one of
ed by the committee
submission to the
assembly for endorse-
ment on Israel "immedi-
ate steps for the return
placed inhabitants."

EEC, Norway

U.S. Nov. 20 (UPI).—
and Common Market
day held exploratory
repare negotiations on
tions between Norway
enlarged community.

hodesian 'Apartheid' Bills er Blacks, Church Leaders

URY, Rhodesia, Nov. 20
n the last few days
nister Ian Smith has
government's determi-
nations through a program
discriminatory measures
critics have likened to
South Africa's apartheid laws.
ment introduced in
Friday to the coun-
ciliation Act threatens to
danger of open revolt
man Catholic Church,
which loomed large two
over the Land Tenure
other laws that the
eld to be a threat to
of multiracial war-
education in mission

was inserted in the
Education Act, at the
request, to safeguard
of Africans to attend
schools. It has been
from the draft amend-
ment, and this is seen
Catholics as a move
to ban pupils from church
that now are build-

v. Sean Dunne, edu-
cational secretary of the Catholic
conference, said: "If the
new law, it will mean
fundamental right has
drawn. If Africans are
banned from Catholic
schools, those schools will be

government has even cri-
ticism for its proposal to
Africans to carry identi-
fication registration cer-
tificates."



NEWLYWEDS—Israeli Army Sgt. Maj. Hanoeh Langer (left) and bride Yehudit Krispon and his sister Miriam Langer with her husband Daniel Levi after Tel Aviv ceremonies.

Angered by Bastardy Ruling in Israel

Ultra-Orthodox Try to Attack Chief Rabbi

TEL AVIV, Nov. 20 (UPI).—
Police said four ultra-orthodox
youths tried to attack Chief
Rabbi Shlomo Goren today in an
incident arising from his decision
to remove a brother and sister
from the list of "mamzerim," or
bastards, under Jewish law.

While government officials as
high as Premier Golda Meir
praised Rabbi Goren's move,
ultra-orthodox Jewish commu-
nities rallied against it, circulating
protest petitions against him.

Underlining their displeasure,
police said, the four youths
charged at Rabbi Goren as he
emerged from a funeral service
but were prevented from reach-
ing him by his driver and
bystanders.

The four were charged with at-
tempted assault. Rabbi Goren
escaped injury but his driver suf-
fered facial bruises. The rabbi's
home was put under police guard.

As such, Jewish law forbade
them from marrying or other-
wise "entering into the con-
gregation of Israel."

The Langers had been labeled
"mamzerim" because their mother,
Eva, now 61, married their late
father before obtaining a formal
divorce from her first spouse, a
convert to Judaism.

Rabbi Goren spent two years
amassing evidence to show that
the conversion of the first hus-
band was improperly executed
and that therefore, the first mar-
riage was not valid because Jew-
ish law prohibits mixed mar-
riages.

The court that Rabbi Goren as-
sembled accepted these docu-
ments, legitimizing the second
marriage. But even before the
decision, the first husband had
said he would file an appeal to a

district rabbinical court to affirm
his Jewishness.

Sgt. Hanoeh, 27, and Miriam,
24, were married to their sweet-
hearts immediately after the rul-
ing, with Hanoeh declaring: "The
dream has finally come true."
He had waited eight years to
wed.

The Langers had been two of
the estimated 12 "mamzerim" on
the Religious Affairs Ministry's
list.

The protests of the ultra-
orthodox communities arose out

of Rabbi Goren's convening his
court secretly to reverse previous
rabbinical court decisions denying
the Langers relief.

Orthodox Jews in suburban
Bnei Brak circulated petitions
among rabbinical court judges
against Rabbi Goren, 55, the
former chief chaplain of the armed
forces.

Two synagogues in the com-
munity announced they would
organize separatist congregations
with their own genealogical tables
to assure the purity of their faith.

The vice-president of the Afri-
can National Council, the Rev.
Samuel Bhebe, was equally
scathing.

The council, it is understood,
has drawn up a list of suggested
constitutional reforms aimed at
eliminating racial discrimination
in Rhodesia, in return for which
it would be prepared to abandon
its opposition to settlement with
Britain and its demand for im-
mediate majority rule. But Mr.
Bhebe said at a rally in an Afri-
can township in Gwelo Saturday:

"The registration bill is an
abominable piece of legislation.
It is a grievous insult to the
African's integrity and a humili-
ating affront to human dignity."

He said the Smith regime
was clearly choosing "a collision
course, a course of greater con-
frontation."

Bomb Explodes in Farmhouse

2 Soldiers Killed by Booby Trap in Ulster

BELFAST, Nov. 20 (UPI).—
A booby-trap explosion killed two
British soldiers today when they
lost a two-day cat-and-mouse
game with bombers on a remote
farm near the border with the
Irish Republic.

In Belfast, taxi driver William
Clark, 45, died in a hospital of
injuries suffered in a shooting
incident almost a month ago.

The deaths raised the toll for
almost three and a half years of
bombing, sniping and murder in
Northern Ireland to 635 dead.

Soldiers went to the farmhouse
at Cullyhanna, near Crossmaglen,
County Armagh, after an anonym-
ous telephone call Saturday
saying that men had been acting
suspiciously there, army sources
said.

They found a rifle butt sticking
out of the ground and six rounds
of ammunition. They suspected
a trap, reported the find and
left.

Yesterday they returned and
staked out the place overnight.
Nothing was seen and, just before
8 a.m. today, two of the patrol
went into the house.

As they went in the door, a
30-pound bomb exploded, killing
them instantly. The rest of the
patrol was unharmed.

In Belfast the army announced
the arrest of another key officer
of the Provisional wing of the
Irish Republican Army, the
sixth IRA leader rounded up by
troops of the Royal Anglian
Regiment in the last four days.
Army sources identified the man

as an intelligence officer of D
Company of the Provisional's 2d
Battalion, which has operated in
the Lower Falls Road area of
the city.

A policeman was in serious con-
dition in a hospital after being
hit by three bullets when gun-
men fired on a car in Portadown,
County Armagh, last night.

A group of 65 Catholic priests

charged at a press conference in
Belfast today that troops are
shooting and harassing innocent,
unarmed civilians.

They promised a campaign of
direct nonviolent action in the
worst-affected areas. They did not
elaborate.

The statement, read by the Rev.
Desmond Wilson of St. John's
Parish in Ballymurphy said, "In-
nocent and unarmed civilians,
regardless of sex or age, are being
shot by soldiers who are in and
out of uniform."

A senior army officer denied
the priests' charges.

"This is absolutely untrue," he
said. "We have never shot in-
nocent civilians deliberately—
though some have been caught in
crossfire between troops and ter-
rorists."

"We are absolutely untrue," he
said. "We have never shot in-
nocent civilians deliberately—
though some have been caught in
crossfire between troops and ter-
rorists."

"We are absolutely untrue," he
said. "We have never shot in-
nocent civilians deliberately—
though some have been caught in
crossfire between troops and ter-
rorists."

"We are absolutely untrue," he
said. "We have never shot in-
nocent civilians deliberately—
though some have been caught in
crossfire between troops and ter-
rorists."

"We are absolutely untrue," he
said. "We have never shot in-
nocent civilians deliberately—
though some have been caught in
crossfire between troops and ter-
rorists."

"We are absolutely untrue," he
said. "We have never shot in-
nocent civilians deliberately—
though some have been caught in
crossfire between troops and ter-
rorists."

"We are absolutely untrue," he
said. "We have never shot in-
nocent civilians deliberately—
though some have been caught in
crossfire between troops and ter-
rorists."

"We are absolutely untrue," he
said. "We have never shot in-
nocent civilians deliberately—
though some have been caught in
crossfire between troops and ter-
rorists."

"We are absolutely untrue," he
said. "We have never shot in-
nocent civilians deliberately—
though some have been caught in
crossfire between troops and ter-
rorists."

"We are absolutely untrue," he
said. "We have never shot in-
nocent civilians deliberately—
though some have been caught in
crossfire between troops and ter-
rorists."

"We are absolutely untrue," he
said. "We have never shot in-
nocent civilians deliberately—
though some have been caught in
crossfire between troops and ter-
rorists."

"We are absolutely untrue," he
said. "We have never shot in-
nocent civilians deliberately—
though some have been caught in
crossfire between troops and ter-
rorists."

"We are absolutely untrue," he
said. "We have never shot in-
nocent civilians deliberately—
though some have been caught in
crossfire between troops and ter-
rorists."

"We are absolutely untrue," he
said. "We have never shot in-
nocent civilians deliberately—
though some have been caught in
crossfire between troops and ter-
rorists."

"We are absolutely untrue," he
said. "We have never shot in-
nocent civilians deliberately—
though some have been caught in
crossfire between troops and ter-
rorists."

"We are absolutely untrue," he
said. "We have never shot in-
nocent civilians deliberately—
though some have been caught in
crossfire between troops and ter-
rorists."

"We are absolutely untrue," he
said. "We have never shot in-
nocent civilians deliberately—
though some have been caught in
crossfire between troops and ter-
rorists."

"We are absolutely untrue," he
said. "We have never shot in-
nocent civilians deliberately—
though some have been caught in
crossfire between troops and ter-
rorists."

"We are absolutely untrue," he
said. "We have never shot in-
nocent civilians deliberately—
though some have been caught in
crossfire between troops and ter-
rorists."

"We are absolutely untrue," he
said. "We have never shot in-
nocent civilians deliberately—
though some have been caught in
crossfire between troops and ter-
rorists."

"We are absolutely untrue," he
said. "We have never shot in-
nocent civilians deliberately—
though some have been caught in
crossfire between troops and ter-
rorists."

"We are absolutely untrue," he
said. "We have never shot in-
nocent civilians deliberately—
though some have been caught in
crossfire between troops and ter-
rorists."

Alaskans Lead U.S. in Taste For Ice Cream

ANCHORAGE, Alaska, Nov.
20 (AP).—Residents of Alaska,
the nation's northernmost and
coldest state, are its largest
per-capita consumers of ice
cream, the Alaskan Agri-
culture Department reported.

Figures show the average
state resident puts away six
gallons a year, about twice
the national average.

"For some unknown reason,
people like to sit in front of
the fire, watch the snow fly
and eat ice cream," a daily
spokesman said.

Pompidou Starts Trip To Upper Volta, Togo

PARIS, Nov. 20 (UPI).—Pres-
ident Georges Pompidou went to
Africa today to reaffirm France's
interests on the continent during
state visits to Upper Volta and
Togo.

The president's special plane
left Paris at 11:20 a.m. for
Ouagadougou, capital of land-
locked Upper Volta, one of Afri-
ca's poorest countries. Prime
Minister Pierre Messmer, several
cabinet ministers and members
of the diplomatic corps were at
the airport for Mr. Pompidou's
departure.

He said the information came
from persons within the criminal
justice system and persons "bit-
ter" about the system.

Why ask twice when you want to rent a car?
Ask Hertz first and you ask just once.



Is Hertz at most international airports? ☒ Yes ☐ No
Did I hear there are over 1250 Hertz offices in Europe? ☒ Yes ☐ No
You have more than 124 models of new Fords and other fine cars in Europe for me to choose from? ☒ Yes ☐ No
Is my Hertz Credit Card free? ☒ Yes ☐ No

Is your rent-it-here leave-it-there service available in most locations? ☒ Yes ☐ No
Will Hertz reserve me a car before my flight? ☒ Yes ☐ No

*In some cases a modest charge is added. Check with Hertz for details.



We rent more cars than anyone in the world. We say Yes!

Historic Brandt Victory

West German voters have delivered an unexpectedly emphatic endorsement of Chancellor Willy Brandt's strenuous efforts to build reconciliation with Eastern Europe. In returning his coalition of Social and Free Democrats with a comfortable majority in the Bundestag, the West Germans have also demonstrated that the 23-year-old Federal Republic has come of age and that its democratic system can function effectively to pull the country out of political stalemate and crisis.

A narrow victory for Mr. Brandt's coalition had been widely forecast. What surprised the experts was the size of its majority—around 48 seats in a Bundestag of 496—the emergence of the chancellor's Social Democratic party as the strongest political force in West Germany, and the crucial if limited gains of Mr. Brandt's junior partner, the Free Democrats. It was the first time since the Federal Republic was established in 1949 that the Christian Union tandem had finished in second place.

In dramatically backing the Eastern policy that Mr. Brandt and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel of the Free Democrats had made the cornerstone of their campaign, the majority of voters laid several myths finally to rest. They demonstrated that they welcomed normalization of relations with Moscow and its allies even if this meant acknowledging the irrevocable loss of Eastern territories now part of the Soviet Union and Poland.

They showed that they approved the new agreements aimed at preserving West Berlin in freedom and at increasing their access to relatives and friends in East Germany even if this meant Bonn's recognition at long last of the existence of the Communist-ruled East German Democratic Republic. They recognized that for these advances toward

détente in Europe, Mr. Brandt had given up mostly illusions; and they could not be persuaded by his opponents that he had sold out any vital German or Western interest.

Finally, the voters refused to put their pocketbooks ahead of foreign policy as an election issue. They were not stampeded by a 6.4 percent inflation rate; and the prospects for modest advances toward peace meant more to them than the price of cigarettes and beer. They knew the Social Democrats had discarded their Marxist ideological baggage long ago, and in any event would be kept close to political center by their free-enterprising Free Democratic ally, which has staged a modest comeback and bucked yet another time the long-term trend toward a two-party system in West Germany.

After the dangerous stalemate in the Bundestag of last spring and summer, as Mr. Brandt's slim majority melted away, it comes as a great relief that the elections have produced a government capable of governing. The ringing approval of the Ostpolitik is a good omen for the preliminary negotiations for the Conference on European Security and Cooperation that opens Wednesday in Helsinki, as well as for the talks on mutual and balanced force reductions that are scheduled to begin in January.

Above all, however, the election result is a spectacular tribute to Willy Brandt, whose exertions for détente won him the Nobel Peace Prize for 1971 and have now elevated him at 58 to a place alongside the late Konrad Adenauer for contributions to the consolidation of democracy and the restoration of West Germany to a position of decency and respect.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Interests in Energy

One of the major initiatives of government in the second Nixon administration, judging by its advance billing, will be a national energy strategy aimed at maintaining a balance between this country's energy needs and supplies in the coming decades. That a crisis is developing in this realm is no longer much in doubt; the agony will come when the administration shows just how much imagination it can muster and how much muscle it is prepared to exert for the general good.

Commerce Secretary Petersen told the American Petroleum Institute last week that the President's program will be "fully equal" to his initiatives toward the Soviet Union and China. It has been over a year since Mr. Nixon proposed the formation of a single agency to oversee national energy policies. Responsibility is now split among a host of federal agencies, often operating at cross-purposes.

The cross-purposes, however, signal different and conflicting interests which will bear down on one agency just as hard as on the present multiplicity. The power industry and environmentalists are regularly in combat. Any call for inhibiting luxurious use of power runs up against the demands for higher living standards. If houses are to be better insulated to use up less heating energy, then low-cost housing will have to become higher-cost housing. Exclusive arrangements

with other producing countries, to secure foreign oil sources, threaten to raise alarms in Western Europe and Japan, where the need for imported oil is even greater than it is in this country.

Overdependence on foreign oil and gas supplies could jeopardize national security, though the answer of the oilmen—increased incentives for domestic exploration and production—has its problems too. "If you minimize imports and allow domestic prices to rise," Secretary Petersen warned, "you could well find that the high cost of energy to American industry would undermine its competitiveness and reduce our economic health to the point where that policy might also jeopardize national security."

To be meaningful, the forthcoming energy strategy will have to involve more than a reshuffling of bureaucratic authorities. As former Interior Secretary Stewart Udall has argued, it will have to deal with the relative priorities for end-use of energy as much as with the origins of fuel. Most important, whatever government machinery emerges will have to be broad enough in scope and powers to avoid becoming just one more technical regulatory agency, serving one or another powerful interest. Energy policy is too all-embracing a task of government in the 1970s and '80s to become another pasture for special-interest grazing.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Brandt's Coalition Wins

West Germany's Socialist-dominated coalition emerged reinvigorated from yesterday's premature elections. Not only did it emerge victorious from the parliamentary deadlock caused by defections by opponents of Mr. Brandt's Ostpolitik, but it considerably improved its position as compared with the 1969 elections. Furthermore, Mr. Brandt's Social Democratic party, which then was 18 seats behind the Christian Democrats, and was forced to depend on the unstable Free Democrats for its majority, has now emerged as the biggest single party by a small margin. The Free Democrats, clinging to Mr. Brandt's coattails, easily cleared the five percent qualifying hurdle. Both parties have every reason to fulfill their election-platform commitments to continue the coalition partnership.

The momentous and disturbing outcome, both for West Germany and the whole of the West, is that Mr. Brandt can claim a mandate to continue his high-pressure détente policy towards Russia. The increase in Free Democrat strength reflects the desire

of many middle-class Protestant voters to have a free-enterprise watchdog restraining Mr. Brandt from socialist experiments. Yet it is true that Mr. Scheel, the party leader, was as Foreign Minister firmly identified with Ostpolitik—if in fact only as figurehead; for Mr. Brandt, the man whom the opposition considers as Mr. Brandt's evil genius, did the negotiating.

—From the Daily Telegraph (London).

The real surprise of the West German election is the fact that the smaller coalition partner, the Free Democrats, succeeded not only in holding their own but in strengthening their position, after having suffered heavy losses in communal elections just a few weeks ago. Undoubtedly they profited from the tendency of some voters, faced with the dilemma of a choice between the two big parties, to regard the third as a way out, a possibility of correcting the government's too pronounced leftist course. But it remains to be seen to what extent the Free Democrats can make their newly increased weight felt in this direction.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

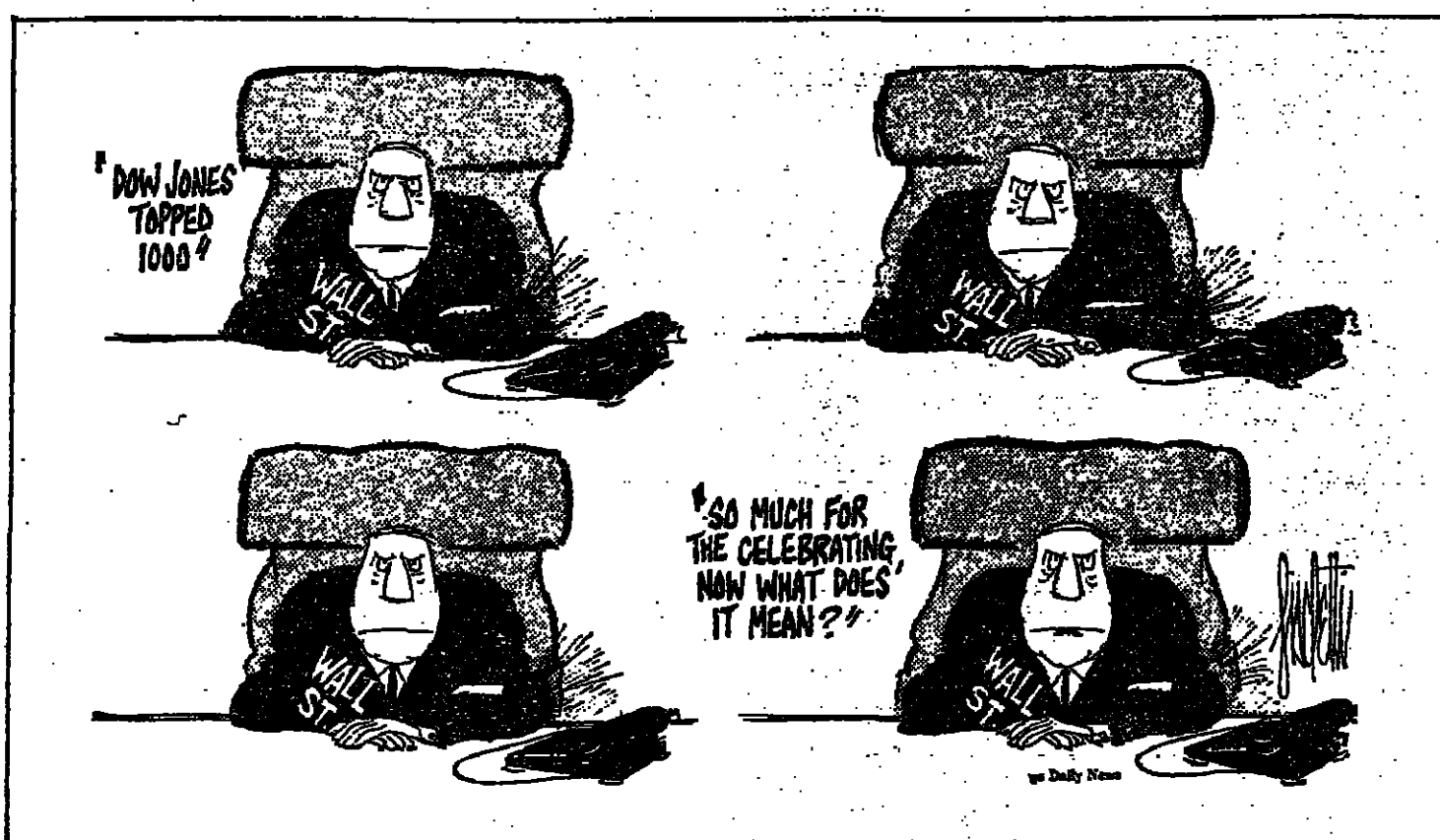
November 21, 1897

PARIS—The Figaro this morning publishes the text of the dossier of Major Porzietti, who at the time of the arrest and detention of Captain Dreyfus was the governor of the Cherche-Midi prison, where the prisoner remained for three months. Major Porzietti strongly expresses the opinion that the Dreyfus case was an anti-Semitic case upon which a political crime had been grafted. He, too, now joins the growing number calling for the reopening of the former captain's case.

Fifty Years Ago

November 21, 1922

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The number of persons in prisons in 43 states has increased from 93,000 in 1917 to 137,000 at the present time, or 33,000 in five years, according to the latest official figures. The increase in crime is at a faster rate than the increase in population, and is attributed to various causes, including prosperity and postwar reaction. Prohibition seems to have had absolutely no effect in diminishing crime. Sometimes, just the opposite is thought to be true, but it is too early to tell.



W. German The Vote, The Lesson

By Joseph Kra

BONN.—"GERMANS, we are proud of our country, one of the election posters, Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party. And in the vote he Sunday, West Germany good on that claim with a glance.

The West Germans voted, the hard reality of pay a price. They voted to reject leading jingoism. In the pi they pulled off what is pr the most hopeful election i rope since the war.

The best way to see happened in the election measure how much the Democrats achieved with little. The Socialists were battle against the mighty Christian Democratic Union with one asset—the issue of peace.

Three Treaties

In the past three years, Socialists have negotiated tr with Russia, Poland and Germany. Those treaties—prizing the so-called Ceaspol Eastern policy—ratify the pr borders of West Germany, affirm the status of West B and provide for more consum tion between the states of East West Germany. They write end to World War II, and truly do constitute a peace p.

But the treaties are highly merable to nationalistic at They concede what used to former German territory to Communist regime of Russia Poland. They accept the div of Germany into two states of them Communist East many.

The Christian Democratic l er Rainer Barzel and his Born lieutenant, Franz-Josef Str worked steadily at underlining concessions in the treaty. In final debate before the elec indeed, they seemed to seal the deal. In no under terms they intimated that Christian Democrats, if bro back to power, would amend agreements to eliminate the tending parts.

Apart from this uncertain pe issue, moreover, the Social had nothing going for th Chancellor Brandt, preoccup with Ostpolitik had defaulted all his proposals for domestic in.

The regime had allow economic growth to slacken. It permitted inflation—a sore p in Germany at least with th who remember the ruinous cency depreciation of the 1920 to climb to the truly high ra 6.4 percent annually.

He had lost by resignation finance ministers in a row, including the prestigious B Schiller. A far-out radical fr the Young Socialists or Jex had shown strength and n noise in Munich and Frankfurt a way that alienated blue ci voters from the party.

Nor is the chancellor all beloved personally. To be sure is more appealing than the O leader Herr Barzel who co across, in the Nixon fashion, a kind of twister.

But Herr Brandt is a curio aloof man, with an ambigu background. He has nothing l the kind of adoring followi Franz-Josef Strauss, a m noise in Munich and Frankfurt a way that alienated blue ci voters from the party.

Nor is the chancellor all beloved personally. To be sure is more appealing than the O leader Herr Barzel who co across, in the Nixon fashion, a kind of twister.

Partners Helped

In addition, the Socialists h to help the Free Democrats coalition partners who team with them to make the parliament majority back in 19 In order to help their coall partners survive, something 2 percent of the Socialists v votes for the Free Democrats. But even with all these had caps the Social Democrats the their percentage of the total v from 42.7 percent in 1969 to 46 percent this year. Thanks the peace issue they emerged the first time in their long tory as the strongest party Germany.

The stark, unambiguous of all this is that the West G mans have finally settled in place. The majority here is longer cast drift, ready to driven by gusts of destructive tionism. Guilt may not been totally cleansed. But German problem, which Germ caused, is on the way to solved by Germany. In consequence Chancellor Brandt no emerges as the strongest lead outside Russia and the Uni States, and he is due to play role that will affect even th superpowers.

A Great Power—Or a Great People?

By Archibald MacLeish

CONWAY, Mass.—The election is over in these hills as elsewhere in the country and it has left the eerie feeling that nothing has really happened—nothing, that is, but the torrid rain which fell the following day. We believe in the rains because the leaves are down and we can see them in the ditches. But there is nothing to show for the election: the same President is back in the White House and the same contradictory Congress on Capitol Hill, and if there's a "mandate" nobody knows what it is.

I say the feeling is eerie: it is. This was to have been a decisive election, offering the country a "real choice." And it almost did—but not quite. Mr. McGovern called the country to come home, and Mr. Nixon let it be known through his various spokesmen that the country wasn't coming—that the United States was a Great Power now and was going to stay out in the world with the other Great Powers and show them who was Number One in this century, but neither Mr. McGovern nor Mr. Nixon went on to draw the obvious conclusion and force the issue home. Neither said in so many words that history had caught up with the American people and presented them with two conflicting images of themselves.

Not Children

Nothing got through to the electorate but the dim uneasiness and malaise which any society feels when its sense of itself is questioned. The American people are not children in spite of Mr. Nixon's remarks saying so. They can read the signs in the woods and they know when the wind changes. They had known who they were for almost 200 years: a nation of free men who believed in men and in freedom—and not only here at home on their own continent, but everywhere else throughout the earth.

Their compassion was famous—so famous indeed that European novelists, and even some of their own, made fun of their notorious proclivity for saving the world, converting the heathen, feeding the victims of Indian famines, rebuilding the earthquake-shattered cities of Italy, fighting wars to make the world safe for democracy.

That was the way they were: friends of man, a nation held together, as Lincoln himself had testified, by that promise made to the whole world in 1776 that "the weights should some day be lifted from the shoulders of all men." But what had been so certain for almost 200 years (two hundred minus four) was certain no longer and we knew it. Neither we nor anyone else in the world thought of the United States in the fall of 1973 as compassionate,

and as for Uncle Sam, he was a bogey to frighten children from one end of Asia to the other.

And the worst of it was we had no answer. It was true that we as a people had never authorized the war in Vietnam but neither had we stopped it. It had been waged in our name by Presidents we had elected, and the bombers over the two Vietnams and Laos and Cambodia bore our insignia on their wings.

No Longer Sure

So that the one who voted in this election was very sure of our place in the world's affections or our reputation as defenders of mankind. And we had always thought of ourselves in the past as a liberty-loving people, a people jealous of our liberties. But this year we were no longer sure of our passion for liberty.

We had lived for four years under an administration which preferred something called law-and-order to the protection of individual liberty and we had not protested.

But if we were neither the liberty-loving people we had once been, nor the humane and compassionate nation we had believed we were, then who were we? That was the underlying question of the campaign—the "real choice" which the candidates never brought to issue. And the widely observed and reported boredom and indifference of the electorate was a consequence of that failure. That Mr. Nixon was elected by almost two-thirds of those voting is less significant than the fact that almost half the qualified voters didn't go to the polls. They didn't go because the election did not speak to their concerns.

Which explains the eerie feeling that remains. The election is over but the question which must be answered still remains: Which are we—the old historic Republic conceived in the Declaration of Independence and dedicated to the belief in man, or the Great Power, conceived in the political intrigues of the Cold War, and dedicated to Security, meaning to kill more power?

If the American people are a Great Power, then they are nothing else because nothing else matters when power is the prime criterion. In the world of Great Powers freedom means nothing: it is enough to be a citizen of Number One. And in the world of Great Powers humanity is an irrelevance: wars are justified not by their decency but by their success. But if, in spite of our childish power play in Southeast Asia, we are still the great Republic—great Republic first and power in the world afterward—then nothing matters as much as our passion for liberty, our belief in man, our love of humanity. For without them we will have no power. And will lose ourselves.

Archibald MacLeish, poet and playwright, served as Librarian of Congress and assistant secretary of state in the Roosevelt administration. This article is from The New York Times special features service.

The Public Airwaves

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON.—The British Broadcasting Corporation is celebrating its 50th birthday, amid a good deal of praise and also contented comment. Politicians on both left and right call the BBC biased. Other critics are just as sure that it is either too daring or too stodgy.

For Americans, what is interesting about all this argument is what is not said. For underlying the discussion are a number of beliefs so widely held that they are taken for granted in Britain. They are that:

1.—The scarce wavelengths available for domestic broadcasting should not be used primarily for commerce.

2.—National tax revenue in substantial amounts should support a public radio and television service available to every household.

3.—Public broadcasting should cover and comment on politics and public affairs, even the most controversial issues, as one of its prime responsibilities.

4.—Politicians should have no control whatever of the content of public radio or television programs, on a day-to-day or indeed year-to-year basis. Even the tax revenues of the service should be immune from ordinary budgeting procedure and legislative restriction.

Merely to state those assumptions of British broadcasting life is to indicate the comparative difficulty facing American non-commercial television. For they do not exist in the United States, and without them public broadcasting can have only a marginal, back-street existence.

Consider the differences in financing. In Britain anyone who has a television set must pay an annual license fee, \$17 for black-and-white and \$30 for color. That revenue is automatically turned over to the BBC. The government from time to time may increase the fee because of inflation, but no appropriation bill ever has to go through Parliament.

Politicians naturally complain a good deal about what the BBC says. But when they rise to ask angry questions in the House of Commons, the Minister of the Day always replies: That is not my concern.

In the United States, by contrast, every nickel of public funds for educational stations has to come through an appropriations process that lends itself to pressure on the nature of programs. President Nixon, in thinly-disguised disapproval of public broadcasting, vetoed a longer-term financing bill this year. And one can imagine how likely it is that a public program would carry a critical appraisal of the chairman of the appropriations subcommittee that passes on its funds.

With all its problems, public broadcasting does offer some relief from the shrill and trivial tone of much American commercial television. But its role is clearly going to be a marginal one in the years ahead.

Henry Loomis, the Nixon supporter chosen to head the Corporation for Public Broadcasting after John Macy quit under administration pressure, said he was "concerned about the propriety of using public funds to compete with commercial networks." In other words, keep the television world safe for commercialism. Except for a few brave individual stations like Channel 13 in New York, provocative public affairs programming also seems doomed.

There are plenty of arid stretches on the BBC. A visiting American could tune in a program of competitive ballroom dancing as the formally dressed teams from Leeds and Plymouth twirl to a climax. But there is no doubt that, altogether, the BBC's four radio and two television channels offer the richest, most interesting broadcasting service in the world.

After "The Forsyte Saga" and "Vanity Fair," Americans know how good BBC dramatic serials can be. It has surveyed civilization with Lord Clark and is looking at America now with Alistair Cooke, a program that The New York Times critic called "a scathing comment on the imagination and initiative of American television."

With all its problems, public broadcasting does offer some relief from the shrill and trivial tone of much American commercial television. But its role is clearly going to be a marginal one in the years ahead.

Henry Loomis, the Nixon supporter chosen to head the Corporation for Public Broadcasting after John Macy quit under administration pressure, said he was "concerned about the propriety of using public funds to compete with commercial networks." In other words, keep the television world safe for commercialism. Except for a few brave individual stations like Channel 13 in New York, provocative public affairs programming also seems doomed.

There are plenty of arid stretches on the BBC. A visiting American could tune in a program of competitive ballroom dancing as the formally dressed teams from Leeds and Plymouth twirl to a climax. But there is no doubt that, altogether, the BBC's four radio and two television channels offer the richest, most interesting broadcasting service in the world.

After "The Forsyte Saga" and "Vanity Fair," Americans know how good BBC dramatic serials can be. It has surveyed civilization with Lord Clark and is looking at America now with Alistair Cooke, a program that The New York Times critic called "a scathing comment on the imagination and initiative of American television."

With all its problems, public broadcasting does offer some relief from the shrill and trivial tone of much American commercial television. But its role is clearly going to be a marginal one in the years ahead.

Henry Loomis, the Nixon supporter chosen to head the Corporation for Public Broadcasting after John Macy quit under administration pressure, said he was "concerned about the propriety of using public funds to compete with commercial networks." In other words, keep the television world safe for commercialism. Except for a few brave individual stations like Channel 13 in New York, provocative public affairs programming also seems doomed.

There are plenty of arid stretches on the BBC. A visiting American could tune in a program of competitive ballroom dancing as the formally dressed teams from Leeds and Plymouth twirl to a climax. But there is no doubt that, altogether, the BBC's four radio and two television channels offer the richest, most interesting broadcasting service in the world.

After "The Forsyte Saga" and "Vanity Fair," Americans know how good BBC dramatic serials can be. It has surveyed civilization with Lord Clark and is looking at America now with Alistair Cooke, a program that The New York Times critic called "a scathing comment on the imagination and initiative of American television."

With all its problems, public broadcasting does offer some relief from the shrill and trivial tone of much American commercial television. But its role is clearly going to be a marginal one in the years ahead.

Henry Loomis, the Nixon supporter chosen to head the Corporation for Public Broadcasting after John Macy quit under administration pressure, said he was "concerned about the propriety of using public funds to compete with commercial networks." In other words, keep the television world safe for commercialism. Except for a few brave individual stations like Channel 13 in New York, provocative public affairs programming also seems doomed.

There are plenty of arid stretches on the BBC. A visiting American could tune in a program of competitive ballroom dancing as the formally dressed teams from Leeds and Plymouth twirl to a climax. But there is no doubt that, altogether, the BBC's four radio and two television channels offer the richest, most interesting broadcasting service in the world.

After "The Forsyte Saga" and "Vanity Fair," Americans know how good BBC dramatic serials can be. It has surveyed civilization with Lord Clark and is looking at America now with Alistair Cooke, a program that The New York Times critic called "a scathing comment on the imagination and initiative of American television."

Letters

New Escalation?

The Communists in South Vietnam have been pumping in considerably fewer supplies than have the Americans (Herald, Nov. 15). Indeed, cease-fire postponement "has allowed the Americans to deliver to ARVN in a matter of days more material than had ever been envisaged under the Vietnamization program, whatever... Melvin Laird may say" (Le Nouvel Observateur, Nov. 11-19).

What has Mr. Laird been saying? That Vietnamization planning itself "was based upon a larger (North) Vietnam force than is presently in the country" (The New York Review of Books, Nov. 30). Far from being reduced, the South Vietnamese Air Force will be increased from 47,000 to 67,000 men (Le Monde, Nov. 14).

What does it all mean? Are not Nixon and Kissinger now giving genocidal capability to a tyrant whose peace plan is to exterminate the Communists? (Any opponent of Gen. Thieu is by definition a Communist, a pro-Communist or a Communist hireling; in practice he makes no distinction among those three classes.) Once he has those 2,100 planes, America's more than Oriental obsession with saving

face will insure him a free hand. It is hard to think of any administration that could cause President Nixon to interrupt supplies of kerosene or of "advice." The new escalation has the marks of combining maximum destructiveness with minimum American responsibility.

DAVID DOBRANEC.

Paris.

Paris Testimonial

On Oct. 18, seven of us, all Americans, arrived in Paris for a 12-day stay. We stayed in a small hotel on the Left Bank, walked around Paris, took a train to Chartres and a bus to Versailles, ate at different restaurants in different parts of the city, and were fascinated with our trips in the Metro.

We came armed with warnings from friends that we could not expect to be treated well. We were prepared to be patient with rebuffs and not to "notice" discourtesies.

Certainly a group of seven is not invisible; we were obviously Americans and were enjoying ourselves enough to be very audible. Still, everywhere we found kindness and courtesy. We used our feeble French as much as we could. A smile might accompany the directions given us, but the spirit was more than amiable. Elderly people, teen-agers, gen-

darmes, waitresses, Metro passengers—all were courteous; some, quite friendly. Several Parisiens offered to help us without being asked.

A 12-day visit to this beautiful city may well whet the appetite for a visit. How glad we were to be able to bring home, in addition to memories of the beauty of Paris, the kindness of her people to us.

MAURICE & PATRICIA WADE, Rockaway Point, N.Y.

View From Madrid

It is always a pleasure to follow the U.S. presidential elections when one is away from home. This year it was from Madrid, and I must say that if Spain had been another state of the union Nixon wouldn't have gotten one single vote. It is amazing how little interest and what a tremendous dislike Spaniards have towards President Nixon. Even the press ignored the press releases sent by the different campaign committees in Madrid so that the American citizens could try and vote by absentee ballot. I suppose all this is due to the fact that Spaniards are not used to voting. Nevertheless it was quite an experience to have spent the U.S. presidential elections in Spain.

PAUL IBER.

Madrid.

A Major Force

The BBC is a major force in British cultural life, with its own orchestras around the country. The quality of its talks on painting and science and philosophy appears in its magazine The Listener, which with BBC and other material is the country's best weekly.

An opponent of American Public Television, Jeffrey St. John, wrote last summer: "What the government subsidizes it must end up manipulating." How sad an argument that is. For if true, it is a confession that the United States lacks the sense of honor or self-confidence to use the most important communications and cultural medium as a small nation like Britain has been able to do.

**Talks Hit
on Price****Offer Rejected;
re Suspended**

Juan de Onis

Nov. 20 (NYT).—Major negotiations on a price paid under the "option" agreements a Gulf producers have snag in Kuwait.

were suspended after oil authorities re-proposed prices for oil which have agreed to turn over 51 percent of their operations.

of the Organization Petroleum Exporting here Friday heard a. Abd al-Rahman al-Salti's Minister of Oil e, on the breakdown ons and on a request overments of Saudi tar and Abu Dhabi's demands.

tations with Kuwait red the key to a set- all four countries, ch will negotiate sepa- prices for their dif- of crude.

an agreement on participation plan, h the four countries ure an initial 25 per- in their foreign com- year and reach by 1983, cannot go

verment sources said ference between what ies are offering and asking is "substantial ble, and it takes pres-

is the price at which des will buy back the share of production, tion thereof that the to not market them- e companies are com- the participation rke the portions of ntry oil that are not idently.

le, oil sources noted 's from Iraq of oil n the nationalized Iraq Co. fields at Kirkuk sharply in recent a rate of three million last month, or 36 mil- tons a year.

the last full year be- tionalization on June orts from Kirkuk and ded 46 million metric reduction and exports end sharply from the te of 600,000 tons in

il observers said the use of exports from aq through the Syrian nins, now the only he pipeline from Kir- ted that a secret deal been made between the major British, l U.S. companies that Kirkuk concession.

es said that Iraq may the former owners a fee, which would be rd compensation for rties, which have an book value of \$400

Sees Net Up

Nov. 20 (Reuters).—oods exports earnings or ending Feb. 28 to percent from a year un W. G. Karnes said

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES**Bowater Rejects Trafalgar's Bid**

Shareholders of Bowater, the giant U.K. paper group, have voted by a narrow margin to reject a merger proposed by Trafalgar House, the property and shipping organization. The result was announced Saturday after a marathon all-night count of votes. Trafalgar House, which owns hotels, real estate and the Cunard shipping line, had offered more than \$120 million for the paper combine. Bowater shareholders, however, voted to take over Ralli International, a finance and trading firm for nearly \$100 million. Trafalgar's offer was conditional upon the termination of the Bowater bid for Ralli.

Sony Studies European Plant

Sony, the big Japanese electronics producer, may establish factories in Europe and Latin America, the corporation's president Akio Morita said here today. "I feel we need production facilities in some country in Europe," says Mr. Morita. He adds that Sony regards its new factory in San Diego as its "first test case" of overseas production. The Sony chief also believes that productivity gains will fully offset cost increases in 1973, provided conditions in major markets remain favorable. Sony has so far reported higher profit at the end of every 12-month reporting period and Mr. Morita indicates he does not expect any reversal in the trend in the coming year.

Pepsico Gets Control of Rheingold

Pepsico has received more than 24 million shares of Rheingold Corp. common stock, or about 76 percent of the shares outstanding, as a result of its tender offer. The offer, which expired last Thursday, called for Pepsico to pay \$22

for each Rheingold share tendered. Pepsico has agreed with the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) that it would not take any steps to assume or exercise actual control of Rheingold before Dec. 4. The FTC has anti-trust objections to such controls. After that date, Pepsico would not make any changes without giving the FTC at least 10 days prior written notice.

Gulf Details \$250 Million Writeoff

Gulf Oil Corp., in a prospectus covering a secondary offering of 9.3 million common shares, says that the properties involved in its previously announced writeoff of \$250 million of marginal and unprofitable operations include substantially all of its retail marketing outlets in the "upper midwestern and northwestern" sections of the United States. This includes some 3,500 service stations and related distribution facilities which will be either closed or sold. It will dispose of a refinery and all of its 800 service stations and related distribution facilities in West Germany.

Kodak Drops Film Plans

Eastman Kodak Co. has changed its mind and now no longer plans to market its own self-developing film for use in Polaroid cameras. At Kodak's annual meeting in April, Gerald B. Zornov, president, told stockholders that the company intended to enter this market. At present, Kodak supplies color negative material to Polaroid under a long-term contract but does not manufacture film for the company. "The magnitude of our own instant system development program and the demand we project for new post-instantaneous products dictate against an intermediate entry into the market for peel-apart film packs," Kodak says.

Economic Analysis**Phase 3 Controls in U.S. to Be Broader**

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (WFP).—The Nixon administration is keeping its price-wage control planning for 1973 close to the vest, acknowledging only that it has "a high order of priority."

From well-informed sources, this is an outline of a Phase 3 program now being considered:

• Controls would be continued, with some changes, for all of 1973, to prevent the regeneration of inflation. Request for extension of legislative authority beyond April 30, 1973, will be an early proposal to the new Congress.

• The most significant difference between the current phase and the new controls would come in a restatement of the goals of the program, making the present standards tougher. The program would still cover broad segments of the economy.

• Specifically rejected as premature for now (but not necessarily for later on) is a controls program focusing almost entirely on big unions and big industries.

To cut controls back severely, many influential presidential advisers feel, would threaten public acceptance of the whole program. In addition, the feeling is that the

major inflationary pressures are not likely to be centered in the big durable goods industries, but in services (like health) or in industries (like construction) where "there are lots of little guys."

Perhaps the toughest question is a proposed reduction of the 5.5 percent wage guideline standard, which is the current standard.

U.K. Inflation Accelerated Up to Freeze

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP-DJ).—Britain's rate of inflation climbed sharply in the weeks before a wage-price freeze was imposed Nov. 6, government statistics show.

Retail prices rose at an annual rate of 8.7 percent in the six months ended Oct. 17, a report by the Department of Employment said. The figures indicated a sharp uptick in the weeks immediately prior to Oct. 17.

During the period from Sept. 19 to Oct. 17, the retail price index rose 1.5 percent to 188.7 on the 1962-based index.

At that level, the general index of retail prices stood 7.9 percent above the year-earlier level. This compared with the 7 percent year-to-year increase shown by the September index.

Meanwhile, the pace of increases in basic hourly and weekly wages of British manual workers accelerated in October, figures released by the department show.

The index of basic hourly wage rates at Oct. 31 was 107.5, up 17.7 percent from the year-earlier figure (July 1972 equals 100). This compared with a year-to-year increase of 17.3 percent in September.

The index of basic weekly rates at Oct. 31 was 107.4, up 17.3 percent from a year earlier. The September index rose 17 percent from a year earlier.

In other economic news, the Bank of England reported that the growth in the broadly-defined money supply slowed to an annual rate of 17 percent in the quarterly period from mid-July to mid-October, down from the near 30 percent rate in the second quarter.

No Freeze for Switzerland
LOCARNO, Switzerland, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—The Swiss government is determined to fight inflation, but its stabilization program does not envisage a price and wage freeze. President and Finance Minister Nello Celio said today.

In a speech before the Chamber of Industry and Commerce here, Mr. Celio said all indications at home and abroad point to further price rises in the coming months. Economic observers recently predicted a 10 percent inflation rate early next year. Last month the rate reached 7.3 percent.

Mr. Celio said a price and wage freeze would, under present circumstances, cause a production decline at a time when output should be encouraged. It would also be necessary to freeze profits, but such state controls would be very difficult to put through, he added.

Mr. Celio said steps taken so far by the government to fight inflation have to be supplemented by measures to regulate the money supply so that its expansion does not exceed the growth of the gross national product.

Prices Rise in Spain
MADRID, Nov. 20 (AP-DJ).—The cost of living in Spain went up by 0.89 percent in October for a total of 6.38 percent for the first 10 months this year, statistical figures issued today showed.

**7 Directors
Of P&O Quit
On Losing Bid****Inchcape Merger Offer,
Called Serious, Studied**

LONDON, Nov. 20 (AP-DJ).—The chairman of Peninsular & Oriental Steam Navigation Co. and six other directors resigned today in the wake of last week's rejection by shareholders of the management's plan to take over Bovis Ltd., a property company.

Sandy Marshall, leader of the P & O directors' faction opposed to the merger, was named managing director. He will chair board meetings until a new chairman is elected to replace Ford Geddes, who resigned.

Mr. Geddes and two other directors had announced their intention to resign Friday, when shareholders rejected the bid for Bovis. Others bowing out of the company are C. A. W. Dawes, deputy chairman; Lord Poole and A. D. Marria, directors of Lazard Brothers; Richard Lloyd of Williams & Glyn's Bank; Angus MacKinnon and J. Mitchell.

The resignations were tendered at a board meeting today, called to decide the future of the shipping group. The board said it believed the P & O should remain independent, though it said it regards the bid for the company by Inchcape & Co., a trading concern, as serious.

It said it would announce a decision on the Inchcape offer as soon as possible.

The board also said that Lord Inchcape, a P & O director who is also chairman of Inchcape & Co., is precluded from becoming P & O chairman, a position for which he has announced his availability, until a decision on the bid is made.

The shipping group also announced that Sir John Saunders, former chairman of Hong Kong & Shanghai Bank, will be invited to join the P & O board.

**Company
Report**

	1972	1971
Third Quarter		
Revenue (millions)...	908.2	732.1
Profits (millions)...	23.32	19.8
Per Share	0.20	0.18
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions)...	2,548.8	2,097.3
Profits (millions)...	64.05	56.4
Per Share	0.57	0.52

N.Y. Prices Stand Still, Volume Off

By Vartan G. Vartan
NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (NYT).—Wall Street took a breather today, after the spectacular gain last week when the Dow Jones Industrial average and several other market indicators finished at their best levels in history.

After showing small losses during the day, the Dow closed at 1,005.04 for a net decline of 0.53. It ended Friday at 1,005.37 after a dramatic runup lasting four weeks and covering 25 points. Many analysts believe a consolidation around current levels is a reasonable expectation.

Polaroid, one of the few stand-out gainers today, rose 7 5/8 to 120 3/4 in active trading. Its arch-rival in the camera-and-film field, Eastman Kodak, slipped 3/4 to 137 1/4 after it said it no longer planned to produce an instant film for use in Polaroid cameras. Some analysts believe that one result of the decision could be to increase Polaroid's net income for next year.

Breadth Improves
One of the encouraging aspects of today's market action was the continued favorable showing of over-all breadth, whereby advances led declines on the Big Board by 805 to 649.

The market has been broadening out in recent weeks, while maintaining its upward momentum. In the process, the market has developed new leadership among blue chip issues and stocks with low price-earnings ratios.

A number of bank, oil and motor issues displayed gains today, while some retail and drug issues moved lower.

Ford, the volume leader, added 1/4 at 73 1/8 after selling at a yearly high of 78 1/4. It rose 3 last week, benefiting in part from some upward revisions in 1972 and 1973 earnings forecasts.

Henklein fell 2 1/4 to 56. A company official said the decline might have been due to "unfounded" rumors that it may have to increase its reserve for writeoffs from the recently-acquired Kentucky Fried Chicken operation.

Squibb, the subject of some unfavorable comment in a published

**Amex Prices Up,
Trade Moderate**

report, dropped 3 3/8 to 96 1/2. Getty Oil rose 3 3/4 to 98 among the oils, but Superior Oil fell 2 1/2 to 233 1/2.

Amex Prices Up
Prices edged higher in moderately active trading on the American Stock Exchange. The index climbed 0.02 to 26.16.

McCulloch Oil, the most active issue, rose 1 1/4 to 14 7/8. Also heavily traded and firm were Hycel, ahead 3 1/8 to 11 1/8; Hartford-Zody, up 1 to 10 1/4; and Seabrook Foods, up 2 5/8 to 13 7/8.

Spring Mills agreed in principle

to acquire Seabrook Foods for about \$34.5 million, or \$15.50 a share, in cash. Spring Mills dipped 1/8 to 13 7/8 on the Big Board.

On the bond market, corporate rates retreated 1/8 to 1/4 after the week's major offering failed to elicit any investor support.

Lead underwriter Dillon Read priced a \$75-million offering of 40 year Triple-A rated Michigan Bell Telephone debentures priced to yield 7.35 percent, both below yields of similar issues in the secondary market.

Government coupon issues added 1/32 to 4/32 and Treasury bills were steady. Federal funds traded at 5 1/8 to 5 1/8 percent.

**Survey of 298 Multinationals
Finds No Economic Damage**

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 (NYT).—The most exhaustive survey yet made by the government of the operations of large multinational companies supports a central conclusion of various private surveys—that domestic employment and exports of these companies have continued to grow relatively rapidly despite their foreign investments.

This and other results of the survey were disclosed by government analysts who put the study together. It was released, early last week by the Commerce Department in the form of nearly 100 pages of tables, without any interpretive comment.

An earlier and less thorough study of multinational companies by a different division of the department came under considerable criticism for its statistical methods.

However, on the key and controversial issues involved, the one released last week by the highly respected Bureau of Economic Analysis appears to lead to the same basic conclusions.

The sensitivity of the data arises from the strongly held position of organized labor that the multinational companies are "exporting jobs."

The survey provides extensive detail on the operations of 298 U.S.-based multinational companies with about 5,300 foreign affiliates. The years covered are 1966 and 1970.

The following were some highlights derived from the figures by Commerce Department analysts:

• Domestic employment of the 298 companies rose by 2.7 percent a year during this period, while total private employment in the economy grew by 1.8 percent a year. The same conclusion on employment growth was reached when comparison was made on an industry-by-industry basis.

• Exports of the 298 rose from \$12.7 billion in 1966 to \$30 billion in 1970, a faster rate of growth than for the nation's total exports.

• The companies also showed a growth in imports, but their surplus of exports rose to \$7.5 billion in 1970 from \$5.3 billion in 1966—a time when the nation's over-all trade surplus was declining from \$3.6 billion to \$1.9 billion.

• There was a rise from \$3.4 billion to \$6.2 billion in sales by foreign affiliates to the parent companies, but the great bulk of this was accounted for by "U.S.-type" automobiles from Canada under the special auto agreement and petroleum imports.

The survey showed that sales, assets and employment of the overseas affiliates grew much faster in percentage terms in the 1966-70 period than those of the parent companies.

But the parents remained substantially larger than their offspring. For example, total sales of the parent companies in 1970 were \$308.3 billion, compared with sales of \$114.7 billion by the foreign affiliates.

You're looking for an office, warehouse or factory in the British Isles:
The Groupe Lyon have one for you.

Your factory, office or warehouse is there for the asking from the Groupe Lyon: for sale or to rent. You just have to choose between the areas marked on the map: every one of them has been chosen for its strategic position. The Lyon Groupe's economists, engineers,



marketing men, lawyers, accountants and architects have been working in very close collaboration, so that you can be sure of the end product. If your business requires particular specifications, the Groupe Lyon can also build on demand. They already have the land for you.

groupe
LYON
we've made room for you.

If you would like further information telephone Mr. Penrose at 01/540 8233 or send him this coupon.

Surname _____
Position _____
Company _____
Address _____

**EXCELLENT YIELDS
IN MEXICAN BANK
SECURITIES**

exico offers free currency exchange (you may invest and take out your money as you wish, when you wish). There are no personal inheritance taxes, estate taxes, or probate fees. The Mexican peso is rated by the World Bank as one of the world's strongest currencies with no bank defaults in 40 years).

QUESTIONS ?
To receive our free brochure which gives you the how and why of investing in Modern Mexico, please clip and mail this coupon.

NAME _____
ADDRESS _____
CITY _____
STATE _____
COUNTRY _____

ALLEN W. LLOYD
Y ASOCIADOS, S.A.
CASA DE BOLSA - INVESTMENT BROKERS
ESTABLISHED 1958
PRISCILLANO SANCHEZ 220
GUADALAJARA, JALISCO, MEXICO
Telex 6445 793
CLIENTS IN 40 COUNTRIES

BANCOFIN SA
Banque de Commerce
et de Financement
Tx. 24878
Av. Ruchonnet 57, 1202 GENEVE
Léonard Schenker
Investment Department

New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible][illegible]

U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, Nov. 20.—Cash prices in primary markets as re- ported today in New York were:	Aug	3.73½	3.74	3.75
	Sep	3.54½	3.54½	3.55
	Nov	3.39	3.39	3.40

FOURTEEN CENTS

Commodity and unit	Mon.	Year ago	Nov	9.63	9.63
FOODS			Dec	9.67	9.68
			Jan	9.75	9.77
Cocoa Acrr. lb	*.37%	*.23%	Mar	9.94	9.94
Coffee Santos lb.	*.57%	-1.44	May	10.03	10.04
TEXTILES			Jul	10.14	10.14

Printcloth 64-80 38% ya	31	17 1/2	Aug	10.14	10.14
TEXTILES			Sep	0.10	10.10
Steel bullets (P&C) ton	126.00	126.00	SOYBEAN MEAL		
Iron 2, Pdry Phila. ton	83.50	89.50	Nov.	121.75	1.2175 1.2
Steel scrap No 1 navy Pitt	40-4	33-34	Dec	121.75	122.03 122
Lead serv. th.	14 1/2-15	14-14 1/4	Jan	118.00	118.32 117

Copper elec. lb	50%-60%	52%-53	Mar	16.00 116.30 11
Tin (Straits) lb	1.77%	1.77	May	115.10 115.10 11
Zinc & St. L. bands lb	18	17	Jul	15.50 115.25 11
Silver N.Y. oz	1.78%	1.32%	Aug	714.75 114.90 11
COMMODITY Indices			Oct	
Moody's Index (base 100)				

b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nomin

Dec 31 1931)	447.4	365.6	SILVER
= Nominal + asked.			
<hr/>			
NEW YORK FUTURES			
Nov. 20, 1932			
Dec 31 1931)	447.4	365.6	
= Nominal + asked.			
<hr/>			
Dec	178.50	179.70	177.50
Feb	180.93	182.00	181.50
Apr	182.83	183.93	182.50
Jun	184.80	185.90	184.50
Aug	187.40	187.90	187.00
Oct	189.20	199.80	188.50

World Sugar No. 11:	MARCH	15.75-37.	Dec	190.30	191.75	196
May '73	7.27-80,	July '73	7.18 b	Sept	7.25	7.25
7.03 b	Oct '73	6.91,	March '74	6.69 n.	Feb	193.60
						194.00
Wool:	Oct '73	135.0.				
Cocoa:	Dec. 32.45,	March '73	32.48,	May		
'73	32.25,	July '73	32.31,	Sept. '73	32.44.	
Dec. '73	32.58.					

LIVE BEEF CATTLE						
Dec	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50	34.50
Feb	36.75	36.75	36.75	36.75	36.75	36.75
Apr	37.12	37.12	37.12	37.12	37.12	37.12

Copper:	Dec. 48.10,	Jan. '73	48.50,	Jun	37.25	37.50	37.50
March '73	47.30,	May '73	47.85,	July '73	34.35	b36.55	35.35
48.50,	Sept. '73	49.20,	Oct. '73	49.55,	Dec.	35.70	35.75
'73	\$0.15.						

Orange juice (frozen concentrated):
 Jan. '73 43.70, March '73 44.75, May '73 45.75, July '73 46.75, Sept. '73 47.75, Nov. '73 48.75, Dec. '73 49.75.

Sales: Dec 1937; Feb 1938; June 664; Aug 62; Oct 9.

SHELL EGGS

6.55, Sept. '73 42.10 0, Jan. '74 42.00 0,	Dec	35.60	35.60	34
Potatoes: March '73 4.90, April '73 5.10,	Jan	37.77	37.70	24
May '73 5.05.	Feb	38.23	38.20	31
	Mar	33.00	33.30	37
Silver: Dec. 175.90, Jan. '73 180.00,	Apr	39.73	39.73	30
March '73 182.10, May '73 184.10, July '73	May	34.58	35.03	34
186.10, Sept. '73 182.10, Dec. '73 191.00,				
Jan. '74 182.10, March '74 184.00				
	Sales: Dec 1448; Jan			

COTTON No. 2					
	Open	High	Low	Close	Ch.
Dec	32.90	33.10	32.55	33.10	+110
Mar	32.50	32.95	32.26	32.95	+130
	32.00	32.00	32.26	32.95	+185

July	32.45	33.55	32.45	32.90	+ 102	Jul	26.97	27.03	25.00
Aug	32.45	33.55	32.45	32.90	+ 102	Aug	25.03	25.05	25.00
Oct	31.35	32.63	31.35	31.96	+ 71	Oct	23.60	23.60	23.45
Dec	30.98	31.03	29.93	31.00	+ 40				
Mar.	31.35	31.50	31.35	32.31	+ 42				
May	31.35	31.50	31.35	32.31	+ 42				

B-Bid.

Sales: Dec 590; Feb 376;
12; July 8; Aug 3; Oct 9; 1

	Open	High	Low	Close	Prev. Close
WHEAT					---
Dec.	2.39%	2.33%	2.26%	2.27%	2.27%
Mar.	2.31	2.30%	2.23%	2.30	2.31%

May	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%	2.25%
Jul	2.07%	2.09%	2.0%	2.0%	2.07%
Sep	2.09%	2.11%	2.09%	2.09%	2.09%

CORN

Dec	1.38%	1.38%	1.36%	1.36%	1.33%
Mar	1.42%	1.42%	1.42%	1.40%	1.42%
Mar	1.42%	1.42%	1.42%	1.42%	1.41%

Sales: Feb 3350; March
 July 372; Aug 148.
 Open interest: Feb 1102
 May 1763; July 2864; Aug 1
 b-Bid; a-Asked; n-Nomin

July	1.46 1/4	1.44 1/4	1.43	1.42 1/4	1.41 1/4
Aug	1.46 1/4	1.44 1/4	1.43	1.42 1/4	1.41 1/4
Sept	1.43 1/4	1.41 1/4	1.40 1/4	1.39 1/4	1.38 1/4
Dec	1.39	1.37	1.35 1/4	1.34 1/4	1.33 1/4

SOYBEANS

Nov	3.79 1/4	3.81 1/4	3.67 1/4	3.67 1/4	3.77 1/4
Jan	3.75 1/4	3.75 1/4	3.61 1/4	3.61 1/4	3.71 1/4

London **Op.**
60.37 1/2

Mar	3.73%	3.74%	3.68%	3.71%	3.72	Zurich	60.76
May	3.75%	3.7%	3.70	3.72	3.73%	Paris (12.5 kilo)	61.51
Jul	3.7%	3.76%	3.71%	3.73%	3.74%	U.S. dollars per ounce	

3.71% 3.72%
3.52 3.54%
3.35% 3.37

9.56	9.66
9.67	9.67
9.75	9.75
9.83	9.94
10.03	10.03

10.11	10.13
10.11	10.13
10.10	10.10

120.50	110.50
121.25	120.25

117.95 116.90
116.00 114.90
114.90 13.75
115.20 113.80
114.90 115.80
104.00 105.50

It's an old tradition for sons to follow in their father's footsteps

179.50	178.50
181.00	180.50
182.70	182.40
185.50	184.40
187.90	184.40

great-great-grandson.

37.50 37.27
37.40 37.33
36.40 328.32
35.75 35.83
April 11767

36.10	37.05
37.23	37.95
37.95	38.50
38.00	38.77
37.75	38.25
34.55	335.20

Feb 86:

29.77	29.98
27.28	29.32
24.77	26.32

27.05 27.10
27.00 a27.05
25.05 25.05
22.50 Dec
22.50 23.55
rit 80; June

Patented



Authentic gold coin, utilizing both sides,
between which we have inserted our famous

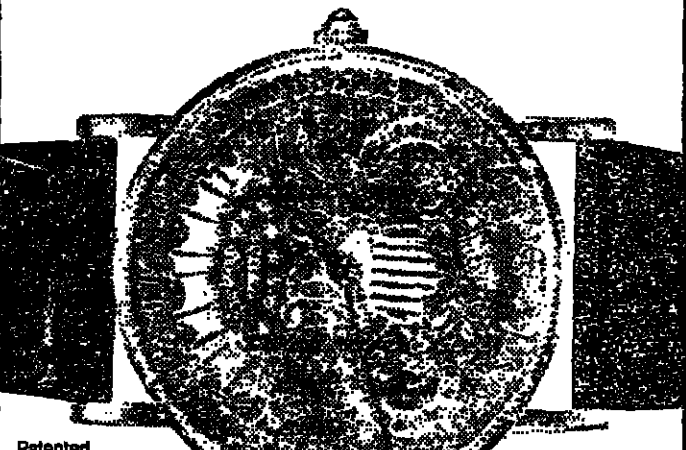
CORUM ultra-thin movement.

CORUM

At the finest jewellers. For a full-colour brochure write to CORUM

2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland.

It's an old tradition for sons to follow in their father's footsteps. And we have a wonderful answer to this great tradition. An heirloom for your great-great-grandson.



**Authentic gold coin, utilizing both sides,
between which we have inserted our famous
CORUM ultra-thin movement.**

CORUM

At the finest jewellers. For a full-colour brochure write to CORUM, 2301 La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland.

—1972— Stocks and Sh.
High, Low, Div. In \$ 100s. P/E High Low Ln.

**Stay with
people who care.
Hilton
International.**

American Stock Exchange Trading

-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds										-1972- Stocks and Bonds									
High	Low	Div.	In %	1969	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg	High	Low	Div.	In %	1969	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg	High	Low	Div.	In %	1969	P/E	High	Low	Last	Chg
(Continued from preceding page.)																													
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2
35%	26%	Reads	50%	5	16	30%	29%	29%	+ 1/2	22%	19%	5C	5.00P	1.45	5	23%	20%	20%	+ 1/2	23%	18%	5C							

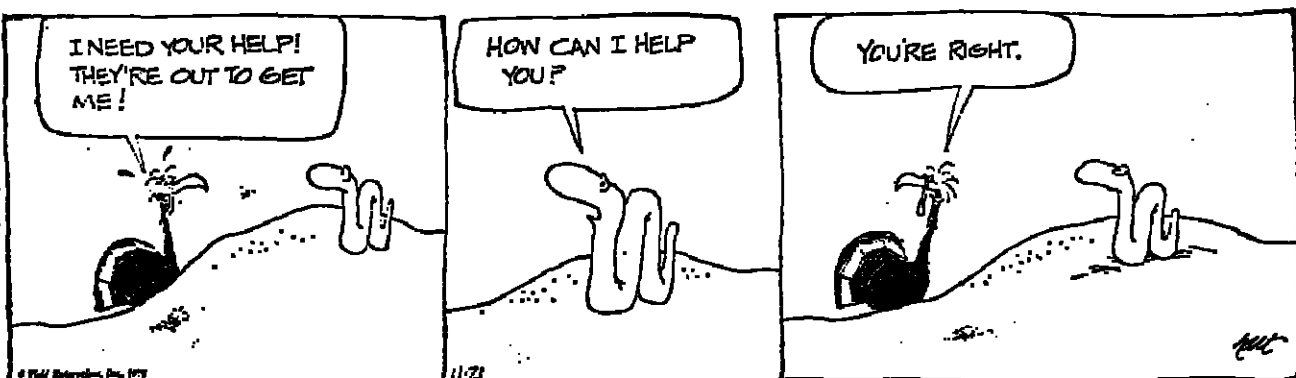
		Eurodollars	
1980	100	100	
1981	100	100	
1982	100	100	
1983	100	100	
1984	100	100	
1985	100	100	
1986	100	100	
1987	100	100	
1988	100	100	
1989	100	100	
1990	100	100	
1991	100	100	
1992	100	100	
1993	100	100	
1994	100	100	
1995	100	100	
1996	100	100	
1997	100	100	
1998	100	100	
1999	100	100	
2000	100	100	
2001	100	100	
2002	100	100	
2003	100	100	
2004	100	100	
2005	100	100	
2006	100	100	
2007	100	100	
2008	100	100	
2009	100	100	
2010	100	100	
2011	100	100	
2012	100	100	
2013	100	100	
2014	100	100	
2015	100	100	
2016	100	100	
2017	100	100	
2018	100	100	
2019	100	100	
2020	100	100	
2021	100	100	
2022	100	100	
2023	100	100	
2024	100	100	
2025	100	100	
2026	100	100	
2027	100	100	
2028	100	100	
2029	100	100	
2030	100	100	
2031	100	100	
2032	100	100	
2033	100	100	
2034	100	100	
2035	100	100	
2036	100	100	
2037	100	100	
2038	100	100	
2039	100	100	
2040	100	100	
2041	100	100	
2042	100	100	
2043	100	100	
2044	100	100	
2045	100	100	
2046	100	100	
2047	100	100	
2048	100	100	
2049	100	100	
2050	100	100	
2051	100	100	
2052	100	100	
2053	100	100	
2054	100	100	
2055	100	100	
2056	100	100	
2057	100	100	
2058	100	100	
2059	100	100	
2060	100	100	
2061	100	100	
2062	100	100	
2063	100	100	
2064	100	100	
2065	100	100	
2066	100	100	
2067	100	100	
2068	100	100	
2069	100	100	
2070	100	100	
2071	100	100	
2072	100	100	
2073	100	100	
2074	100	100	
2075	100	100	
2076	100	100	
2077	100	100	
2078	100	100	
2079	100	100	
2080	100	100	
2081	100	100	
2082	100	100	
2083	100	100	
2084	100	100	
2085	100	100	
2086	100	100	
2087	100	100	
2088	100	100	
2089	100	100	
2090	100	100	
2091	100	100	
2092	100	100	
2093	100	100	
2094	100	100	
2095	100	100	

[illegible]

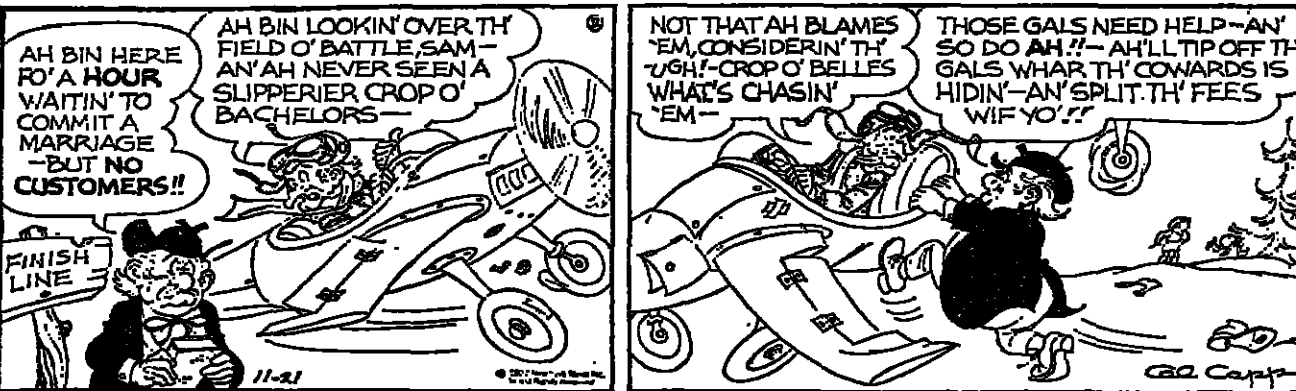
PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZZ SAWYER



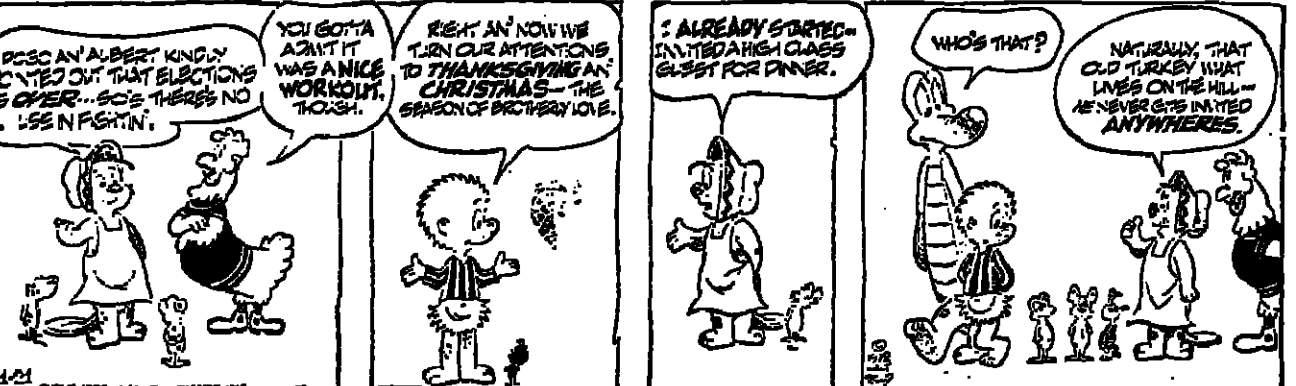
WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Two-level transfer bids, which probably originated in Sweden, proved their worth on the diamond deal.

Many partnerships would have bid to four spades, with North as declarer. After East leads the heart queen, the defense takes the first three tricks in that suit, and the spade ace sets the contract. However, this South player opened one no-trump and his partner bid two hearts, announcing possession of a five-card or longer spade suit. South truthfully bid two spades and was raised to game, thus playing the contract from the winning side of the table, thanks to the transfer concept.

If West had made a neutral lead in a minor suit, South would have been able to discard all dummy's hearts, making 11

tricks with ease and even 12 on a double-dummy basis. However, West led the heart ace and continued the suit. This gave South a heart trick, but left him with the problem of handling trumps to make an overtrick.

Dummy's remaining heart was discarded on the diamond ace, and a spade was led to the king in the dummy. The fall of the seven from East was a straw in the wind, and South decided that there was a substantial chance that West held four trumps.

South now had an entry problem to the dummy, and solved it by playing for East to hold the club queen, which seemed an odds-on chance. A club was led and the ten was successfully finessed. A second spade was led toward the dummy, and when West ducked for the second time, the queen won.

It was then easy to lead to the club ace, discard two clubs on diamond winners, and play the last trump from the closed hand, holding West to his one trump trick.

NORTH	
♠ KQ92	
♥ 543	
♦ —	
♣ KJ864	
EAST (DJ)	
♠ A1065	
♥ A98	
♦ 743	
♣ 853	
SOUTH	
♠ 843	
♥ K62	
♦ AKQ85	
♣ A10	

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

East South West North

Pass 1 N.T. Pass 2 ♣

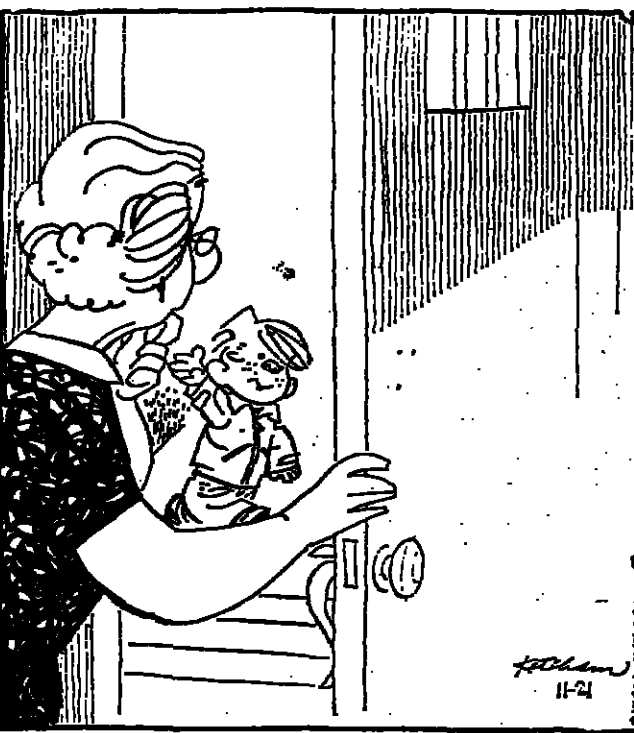
Dbl. 2 ♣ Pass 4 ♣

Pass Pass Pass

West led the heart ace.

RIAPIS	ARONIE	STYEP
LIBRA	RAIDAR	LANE
BEAN	TRIDIA	ONCE
RIICHARD	WAGNER	
ROUNT	ALLIAN	
POSITER	PIEGNANT	
IVIED	MOIRA	UAR
PILED	BAIRN	ESCE
ENGB	ROIKIS	SISPER
IRIRALIS	SAPOLRES	
RAISIE	BIEND	
MEJSTER	ERLINGER	
OLIES	RIIPEN	NANN
MIDI	ISIERE	TICOR
SISIS	EMIER	CIDIE

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

BUGOH

TELUF

KEENAW

DANGIR

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumble STEED GAILY AMBUSH CALMLY

Answer: Night be barred in some parts—CAGES

BOOKS

TREASURY OF AMERICAN DESIGN

By Clarence P. Hornung, Harry N. Abrams, 876 pp. Illustrations. Two volumes, \$42.50 to Dec. 31, \$50 thereafter.

Reviewed by Sanka Knox

FROM early trade and tavern signs and carver ship decoration to Mormon textiles and whittier toys, much of the content of a huge national archive documenting America's heritage in the popular and folk arts appears in print for the first time.

In 1950, about 3 percent of the nation's population appeared in the index of the "Treasury of American Design," a work many have regarded as a bit native art.

Hornung, who compiled the new "Treasury," is a lexicographic arts designer who has been captivated by the index as early as 1936 and later unsuccessfully to have it available in book form. For

ers, he said, turned him because of prohibitive costs, trips to Japan, where the "Treasury" was printed, and mar Washington, the home of the archive, contributed to Hornung calls "an enormous undertaking."

"I spent four solid years of my life," he said. The "Treasury" work of high pictorial impact illuminating text, is published by Harry N. Abrams, its introduction, reprinted from the volume, which was published by the National Gallery, is an absorbing history of the project by the late Helmer G. Its national director.

An archive of "the practical popular and folk arts of peoples of European origin created the material culture of this country as we know it," index includes neither architecture nor the Indian arts, subjects of other special surveys. But it is a deep and enduring record of America and some of the people who made it.

Sanka Knox reports on art market for The New York Times.

Best Seller

The New York Times

This analysis is based on reports tallied from more than 125 books in 64 communities of the United States. The figures in the right-hand column do not necessarily represent consecutive appearances.

This Week

Last Week

PICTION

1 Jonathan Livingston Sea-

2 August 1914, Solzhenitsyn

3 The Odyssey, P. Parry

4 Semi-Tough, B. B. King

5 The Winds of War, W. W.

6 On the Night of the Ser-

7 Captains and the Kings,

8 Caldwell

9 The Serpent, J. J. Con-

10 Dark Horse, K. B. B.

11 The Persian Boy, Renault

GENERAL

1 I'm O.K. — You're O.K.

2 The Peter Prescription,

3 Superdaisy, B. B. King

4 Open Marriage, O'Neill

5 Enderby: The Years Alone,

6 O Jerusalem, Collins

7 The Way to the Future, J.

8 A Nation of Strangers,

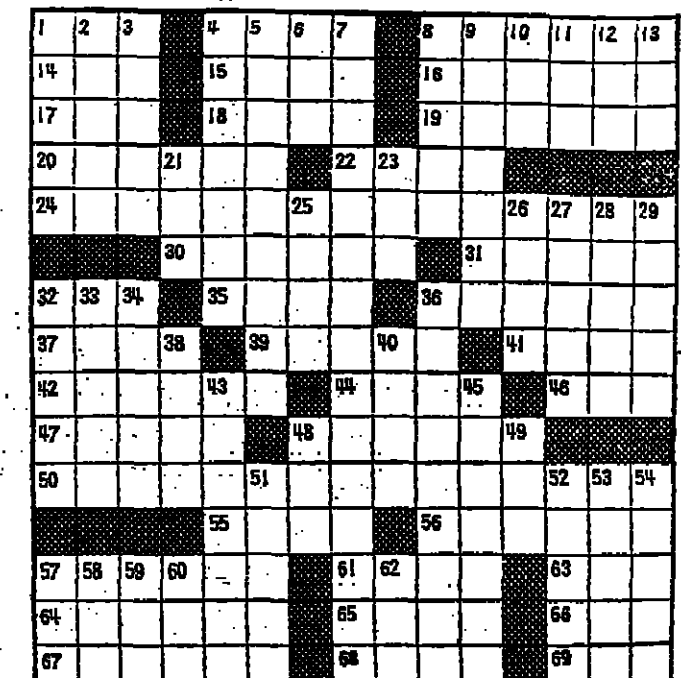
9 Dark Horse, K. B. B.

10 Luce and His Empire,

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS	44 This: Lat.	11 Common verb
1 Attack vessels:	46 Nervous talkers'	12 Swallowed
Abb.	syllables	13 Voter's choice
4 Telephone or	47 Poplar	21 Hemisphere
cook	50 Metric measure	group: Abbr.
8 Street sign	51 Triangular sign	23 Reply: Abbr.
14 On pension:	55 Weather report	25 Call to reveille
Abb.	56 Eventually	26 Evergreen
15 — of the road	57 Plant bodies	27 Growing out
16 Vary, as crops	61 "The King —"	28 Chemical
17 Musician's	63 Conjunction	compound
18 Key-shaped, in	64 Arterial trunks	29 Considers
heraldry	65 Ko-Ko's weapon	32 W. W. II air
19 Shapes one's	66 Ernie Banks, for	general
hair	one	33 Excuse
20 Rustic	67 Canal machine	34 Fracas
exclamation	68 Black and	36 Wonderful!
22 Kind of shop	Yellow	38 Monk's quarters
24 Zoo sign	69 Pitching	40 Apiece
30 Letter strokes	statistics: Abbr.	43 Danger sign
31 Wash-cycle	DOWN	45 Pals
setting	1 Itinerant ship	48 Roman 502
32 On the —	2 Emerald	49 Salamander
(hiding)	3 Produce a show	51 Bridge bid
35 Goof off	4 Belgian city, in	52 Shirk back
36 Revolve	Belgium	53 Love affair
37 Power source:	5 "The blood of	54 — maté (S. A.
Abb.	—"	beverage)
39 — at your	6 Antiquated	57 Young one
own risk	7 Park sign	58 Not vertical:
41 Musical note	8 One	Abbr.
part	9 Road sign	59 Metric measure
42 Ryun et al.	10 Greek letter	60 Inc., in Britain
		62 Compass reading



Art Buchwald

The Intelligence Gap

WASHINGTON.—The U.S. State Department has been in a swirl for the past several months. It has been unable to get any information as to what the intentions of the United States are. An emergency meeting of high-level State Department officials was called the other night at Foggy Bottom, and from what our sources told us, it was very tense.



Buchwald

"Gentlemen, the secretary is very disturbed. He feels it is impossible to make foreign policy for the United States when he has no idea what the enemy is thinking."

"You mean Hanoi?" someone asked.

"No, dammit, I mean Kissinger," the official said. "How can we set up any counter threats when we have no idea what Kissinger plans to do? I don't mind telling you, gentlemen, our intelligence on the White House stinks."

"The only solution," said an assistant secretary, "is to plant our own man in the White House. We could equip him with the latest radio equipment, and he could transmit to us every day, by code, what Nixon and Kissinger are up to."

"It's too dangerous," the chief of intelligence operations said. "We've already lost three agents in two months. They seem to know everything we're doing."

"What about planting a woman on Kissinger? Maybe we could find out something that way."

"It won't work," said the intelligence officer. "The last woman we tried to plant on him fell in love with him, and he's now writing a book about her. She took all our photographs of Kissinger."

An assistant secretary asked,

Record for Cézanne

BERN, Nov. 20 (Reuters).—Painting by French artist Paul Cézanne fetched a record Swiss auction price of 1,480,000 Swiss francs (about \$400,000) at a sale here. The painting is called "Arbre Tordu" (Twisted Tree) and is dated 1885.

Applying Laser Beams To the Kilroy Problem

By Jan Sjöby

STOCKHOLM (UPI)—Carl Fredrik Reuterswärd's Kilroy is a creation of physics and metaphysics, a noncorporeal "everybody," consisting of "nine years, nine material objects and nine immaterial holograms."

He will appear in Paris from Nov. 24 through Jan. 15 at the Centre National d'Art Contemporain and is likely to cause many a raised eyebrow as he did in Stockholm last summer when introduced at the National Museum of Modern Art. Dr. Reuterswärd—who prefers to drop the Dr. and be known as CFR to his friends—enemies all over the world—doesn't mind raised eyebrows and he is rightly pleased with his vision of Kilroy, "the best known unknown soldier in the world." CFR's Kilroy is a collection of nine hologram visions, activated by laser light, with individual titles like "The Hawk," "The Eye," "The Empty Space," and "Kilroy's Heart."

"Art is communication," says CFR. "We communicate, Kilroy and I, and there is no finer vehicle for communication than the laser ray."

Swedish-born, Swiss-domiciled CFR started out in life as a child wonder. He studied under Léger in Paris in the early fifties, turning, after more studies at the Swedish Royal Academy and the University of Stockholm, into an enfant terrible of Swedish contemporary art, stunning, at times, even the avant-garde. At the academy, he may have been somewhat less than a star student.

"I became a wizard at billiards," he muses.

He became, at the age of 32, the youngest professor in the annals of the august Royal Academy. Today, at 38, he is the youngest professor emeritus in those same annals. Academics, it appeared, was not the proper setting for a CFR.

In the early sixties, he stumbled over some laser rays, or rather reports about the incredible qualities and abilities of the same. Having worked in virtually all then-existing media, he wondered if the magic light could be transformed into poetic visions.

About the same time, in New York, he bumped into a brick wall with a not too unfamiliar graffiti, telling him that Kilroy had been there. Wheels started turning underneath Dr. Reuterswärd's flaxen hair: Who the devil is Kilroy?

"I came to the conclusion that Kilroy is 'everyman,'" says CFR. "In 'Finnegans Wake' there is a character with the initials HCE, standing for 'here comes everybody.' I believe that Kilroy, like HCE, is an anonymous intermediary of the language and the movements between the I and the you."

"When you see yourself in my pupil," CFR continues, "and I see myself in yours, not only does identification take place. There is a meeting between two kinds of time: The unique biological time and universal time. Between the two I sense an 'everyman's time'—Kilroy's time."

"It is in that time—if only for a moment—that man's fundamental isolation is eliminated: I am in your time. The need for that moment is the basic theme of Kilroy."

In 1963, CFR decided to go all out in an effort to solve his time-space equations and to pinpoint the identity, or rather lack of identity, of Kilroy. He placed a classified ad under the Public Notices section in the Jan. 19 issue of the International Herald Tribune: "Carl Fredrik Reuterswärd, closed for holidays 1963-72."

It was a working holiday, however. CFR studied laser



Carl Fredrik Reuterswärd and hologram cassette.

techniques in New Jersey, Sweden and California. By 1967 he decided to use holography to bring Kilroy to life. Holography, to a nontechnical man, is a kind of white magic that can be used to create immaterial, three-dimensional images suspended in thin (though somewhat smoky) air.

"I experimented a lot and investigated all the new relations and dimensions that presented themselves: between man and laser, objects and laser, language and laser, time, space and laser. I became convinced that I was on to something extraordinary."

In the late sixties, CFR exhibited in Stockholm. He also ran the lights at the world's first laser-lit stage production, Busen's "Faust," at Stockholm's Royal Opera.

With Kilroy more or less materialized—negotiations are under way for a New York exhibition at the Museum of Modern Art after the Paris stand—CFR is emerging from his vacation, trying gradually to regain his identity and his I-time.

"All those nine years when I was pregnant with Kilroy," explains Dr. Reuterswärd, "I lived in Kilroy's time. I was 'everybody.' It isn't easy for a creative man to eliminate himself but it can be done."

CFR intends to continue with laser rays and hologram cassettes. He is convinced that the laser is something which may revolutionize the concept of art.

"With the laser ray and a hologram cassette," CFR adds, "I can fill your room with a nonmaterial, three-dimensional image, a statue suspended in the air. When you are sick of looking at it, you flip a switch and it's gone."

PEOPLE: Fox-Hunting Furor Over Princess Anne

Britain's Princess Anne is again the center of a public uproar over her private life following the disclosure that she went fox hunting with the Zetland Hunt in Yorkshire nine days ago. Last week it was learned that she faces possible court action over alleged fast driving charges. Anti-blood sport lobbies were quick to point out that Anne's mother, Queen Elizabeth, and grandmother, the Duchess of York, are patrons of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals which has fought for hunting for years. One reform group in that organization is weighing a move to ask them to resign. Anne's father, Prince Philip, is president of the World Wildlife Fund, the world's biggest animal preservation charity. Anne is an international class horsewoman and Buckingham Palace said that, although this was the first time she has participated in a hunt, such a ride could give good experience for taking high fences at speed. A palace spokesman also said that "perhaps the queen will be displeased. In recent years the royal family has kept out of the bitter feud between anti-blood sport groups and the various fox hunts by not taking part in hunts." Said Raymond Rowley, chairman of the League Against Cruel Sports, "This news will shock the whole world. It is a scandal that the royal family should be linked up with blood sports. Anyone who joins a hunt is responsible for causing cruelty to animals. Princess Anne is setting a deplorable example." The RSPCA said, "We are implicitly opposed to fox hunting. It doesn't matter if Princess Anne or anyone else takes part." John Snowden, master of the Zetland Hunt, said, "She enjoyed it immensely. There was no one else who needed worry about that."

Frank Sinatra receive Screen Actor's Guild award "for outstanding achievement in fostering the ideals of the acting profession." The retired singer-actor, elected for his many well-known roles.

An Eric Pennington, maid and a state policeman, a game of "tag" and the maid was ticketed on an unlicensed car for parking when the unit trooper emerged from the County Courthouse and exclaiming that he was on official duty, he said, "tag" the maid, replied, "You park time." "I'm serious," said the trooper, who asked no questions. "This was an official stop." The woman's writing. The trooper noticed the meter maid's car doubled-parked, then called out to her arrest book and her for illegal parking on a highway. "It was a fair fifteen dollars of the city's for \$1 from the state."

A front page item (in its title) from the Daily Telegraph (London) and signed "B. Diplomatic Staff," "China, grey austerity is the water for all 800 million citizens, the milk cost busi with Scottish milk. The C government has ordered breeding milk, 150 of each from J. and J. Mitchell (hales), of Musselburgh."

A computer at the Nova computing center greatly p scientists by giving correct answers only to male mathematicians. Tass reported. As soon woman approached it, the computer began to give wrong answers. Tass said, "Investigation, it turned out, the women's clothes that the trouble. Tass said, 'Synth fibers produced an electric which affected the computer performance.'"

SAMUEL JUSTI

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR PROMPT CLASSIFIED SERVICE CONTACT YOUR NEAREST HERALD TRIBUNE OFFICE

...For full details on rates, dates, payment.

AUSTRIA: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 Vienna, Tel.: 1270-88.

BELGIUM: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

BRITAIN: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 London, Tel.: 1270-88.

FRANCE: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 Paris, Tel.: 1270-88.

GERMANY: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 Frankfurt, Tel.: 1270-88.

ITALY: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 Rome, Tel.: 1270-88.

NETHERLANDS: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 Amsterdam, Tel.: 1270-88.

PORTUGAL: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 Lisbon, Tel.: 1270-88.

SPAIN: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 Madrid, Tel.: 1270-88.

SWITZERLAND: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 Zurich, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

U.S.A.: Mr. Meckl, White, 1000 New York, Tel.: 1270-88.

SHOPPING

SHOPPING IN BRUSSELS

—BEAUTY PARLOR—
ELIZABETH ARDEN, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—BOOKS—
THE HOUSE OF PAPERBACKS, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—CLOTHING—
JEANETTE MINER, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FLOREST—
FLOREST, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

—FOURTE—
FOURTE, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

EDUCATION

A BRAND-NEW FRENCH COURSE

Very small conversation groups

Individual attention

Quest Langues Vaucresson

100 Avenue de la Gare, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

100 Avenue de la Gare, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

100 Avenue de la Gare, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

100 Avenue de la Gare, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

100 Avenue de la Gare, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

100 Avenue de la Gare, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

100 Avenue de la Gare, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

100 Avenue de la Gare, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

100 Avenue de la Gare, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

100 Avenue de la Gare, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

100 Avenue de la Gare, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

100 Avenue de la Gare, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

100 Avenue de la Gare, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

100 Avenue de la Gare, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

100 Avenue de la Gare, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

100 Avenue de la Gare, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

100 Avenue de la Gare, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

100 Avenue de la Gare, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

100 Avenue de la Gare, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

100 Avenue de la Gare, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 1270-88.

100 Avenue de la Gare, 1000 Brussels, Tel.: 12